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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

WOMEN SUPPORT  
KELLOGG PLAN  
TO OUTLAW WARAt Crowded London Rally  
Proposal Is Styled Mile-  
stone in HistoryWAR DETHRONEMENT  
SEEN AS EVENTUALITYResolution Is Passed Declaring  
British Commonwealth Is  
Opposed to Armaments

LONDON—Miss Ruth Morgan, chairman of the United States National League of Women Voters, at a crowded rally of the British and American women's crusade at Queen's Hall, said: "Cannot we say out loud and frankly that without our two nations united to keep the peace it won't be kept?" Declaring that the Kellogg peace pact was a milestone, Miss Morgan continued: "We must follow difficult international situations. We must study. We must ask questions, and above all we must be utterly convinced that foreign affairs is our business, yours and mine, no matter who tells us otherwise. If eternal vigilance has been the price of liberty, far more it is the price of peace."

Miss K. P. Smuts, South Africa, read a message from her father, General Smuts, in which he said that the League of Nations covenant, plus the declaration, would, if heartily carried out, stay the rot and cut at the root of all armament policy by land and sea.

Old Tradition Overthrown  
Mrs. Pethick Lawrence said: "Twenty-five years have seen the overthrow of the tradition almost as ancient as war itself—the political subjection of women. I venture to say that probably there are persons in this hall who will live to see the dethronement of war. We are in the midst of the fact that today the nations of Europe are spending millions more money in preparation for war than in 1914, although the nations of Central Europe have been disarmed."

"How, then, is it possible to express faith in universal renunciation of war? We can only do so because we believe we are living in a spiritual world in comparison with which the material world is insignificant. The forces of thought from that spiritual world are acting on the minds of many people in all countries and finding expression in what is called public opinion. The force of public opinion is undermining the colossal structure of militarism and will bring it to the ground."

Miss Margaret Bondfield said that within recent years the most horrible experience in civilization was

Louisiana First  
in South to Pass  
Arbitration LawGovernor Long Signs Measure  
Intended to Reduce Cases  
Reaching Courts

NEW YORK—The first comprehensive arbitration law to be enacted in the Southern States has just been signed by Gov. Huey P. Long, of Louisiana, according to word received here by the American Arbitration Association. Approval of the measure, which was advocated by the association, makes agreements for the arbitration of business disputes both valid and enforceable.

"The success of arbitral legislation in Louisiana, aside from that State's taking leadership in the progressive movement in the South, equips the State of Louisiana to settle mercantile disputes with speed, economy and efficiency in line with the demands of business throughout the country," a statement from the American Arbitration Association declares.

The national panel of arbitrators of the association's composition of more than 4000 industrial and professional leaders scattered over the country, has been instrumental in meeting this new requirement in the business world.

"Louisiana industries, under the new law, can settle disputes through their own arbitral tribunals according to standard rules and uniform methods of operation, without resort to litigation. Similar provisions are made by the federal arbitration statute and the laws of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, California, and Oregon."

MEDALS AWARDED AT DEVENS  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
CAMP DEVENS, Mass.—Medals to the best student in topography among members of the citizens' military training camp here, and to the high scorer in the recent track meet were presented at evening parade yesterday. Richard Plunkett of Watertown received the gold award for topography, and Clarence J. Carr of Worcester that for proficiency in sports.

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Letter Found in Trash  
May Be From LincolnSPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
Richmond, Va.

UNEARTHED in a trash pile at Atlanta, a letter signed "A. Lincoln" and believed to be from President Lincoln soon after the war between the states, congratulates Michael Hahn, first post-bellum Governor of Louisiana, on his election as "the first free-State Governor of Louisiana." The letter, written in a bold hand and addressed to the Louisiana Governor, is written on stationery headed "Executive Mansion," dated March 13, 1864. O. P. Walton and "Tubby" Walton, restaurant owners, found it.

SCHOOL NEEDS  
HELP OF HOME,  
TEACHERS SAYEducation of Parents De-  
clared Necessary to Get  
Best Results

NEW YORK—Education of parents is "one of the most important movements in modern American education," and offers valuable means of providing a solution for many social and civic problems, according to speakers at a conference on parental education and the public school just held at Columbia University. The meeting is under the joint auspices of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and the Child Study Association of America.

The speakers declared that the public school systems should realize their responsibility toward education of parents and that they should "catch the vision of the modern educator."

"Every school should become a center for study for adults as well as children," Dr. Jesse H. Newlin, director of Lincoln School, Teachers' College, said.

Way to Social Solutions  
"Only through an elaboration of the opportunities of adult education can I see solutions for many of the social difficulties which we face. I believe that the opportunities for adult education which will be provided in American communities in the future will far transcend the dreams even of enthusiasts at the present time."

"Parents as well as teachers should be students, not merely of the minutiae of the educational process, but of such fundamental questions as the direction in which American education is to go. For example, we must become conscious as a people of the civic attitudes which it is desirable to cultivate, and the home, as well as the school, must assume the responsibility in respect of such an important matter."

"Every home should ask itself in terms of the national destiny whether it wants to teach its children selfishness, egotism, intolerance, or the opposite. Like the school, the home should look at this problem in a big way. In its determination of curriculum and methods it must take into consideration the kind of education that children are getting outside the school. It means that the school must know more about the environment of its children."

A Co-Operative Enterprise  
"Then, too, the school should recognize that education must be a co-operative enterprise and should include"

Eskimo Boys to Help Build  
Schoolhouse at Point BarrowOne Hundred Tons of Materials and Supplies to Be  
Transported From United States on Board the  
Boxer—"Boss" Carpenter to Oversee Work

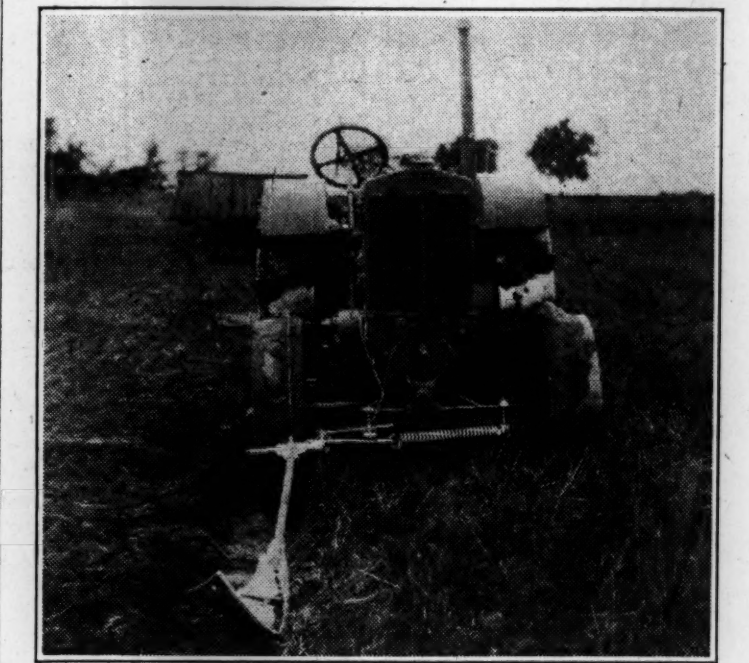
WASHINGTON—Materials for rebuilding the most unusual schoolhouse over which the Government presides are to be transported to Point Barrow, Alaska, this summer during the brief period when the surrounding waters are not ice-bound.

More than 100 tons of building materials are scheduled for shipment on the U. S. S. Boxer when it next sails for the point where the mainland of North America protrudes farthest into the Arctic Ocean. The Department of the Interior is the shipper of the unusual cargo, and the boat which is to carry it is owned by the United States Bureau of Education. Its customary mission is to carry supplies and personnel for the bureau to points in Alaska.

The schoolhouse at Point Barrow burned last January, and the 72 Eskimo pupils of the village have had to use a storeroom as a school and to do without school supplies. The American teacher and his family have been living in an Eskimo house since their rooms adjoining the schoolhouse were destroyed.

Congress, in its last hours, passed a bill providing \$15,000 for rebuilding and furnishing the schoolhouse. Since there are no materials in this bleak region everything must be brought from the States. A "boss" carpenter is to go with the materials and is to remain during the long winter to direct the erection of the new schoolhouse.

The 30 or 40 Eskimo boys who attend the school are to help in the

Driverless Tractor Plows Field  
While Farmer Does His Chores

View of the New Tractor Pilot, Showing How It Is Pushed Along in Front of the Power Plant and Guides the Tractor by Following the Last Furrow Plowed on the Previous Round.

Pilot Device Guides Machine While Owner Takes Milk  
to Town—Works Overtime Without Pay—Tests  
Indicate Adaptability to Many Uses

LINCOLN, Neb.—Imagine a farmer starting his tractor-plow early in the morning, jumping off, doing his chores, taking his milk to town and returning at noon to find his field all nicely plowed—and without the help of a hired man!

It's being done in Nebraska with a newly perfected automatic tractor pilot, use of which is to be extended to the great fields of the wheat belt and to the rice fields of the South.

A year ago, when the pilot was wholly an experiment, people were "interested" in the novelty of the thing. Today it is being put on a manufacturing basis by a Midwest factory, and its backers believe it is destined to fill an important place in farm economies.

Frank L. Zybach, formerly a Grand Island garage operator, invented the pilot. Since his test at the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture he has made improvements. These make it possible not only to use the pilot with a stirring plow but also with a disk plow.

Usefulness Increased  
This greatly increases the usefulness of the invention, as it can be employed in the wheat fields, according to Mr. Zybach. The attachment also makes it possible to use the pilot in the rice fields of the South, where the little ridges used in irrigation made it impossible to use the pilot with just one shoe, or rudder. By adding a second behind the first, the pilot can be operated over these ridges.

It was also discovered that a second shoe made it possible to guard against the pilot setting out of the furrow where water had washed out little gullies or made ridges. Mr. Zybach found that in improving his invention for a disk plow he had simply to shape the rudder somewhat differently so it would follow the disk plow furrow.

In order to have the pilot guide the tractor it is necessary to plow one furrow around the field for the pilot to follow. After that it guides itself. There is an attachment which stops the tractor if the pilot gets out of the furrow.

Has Bad Severe Tests  
The device has received the most severe tests, according to its backers.

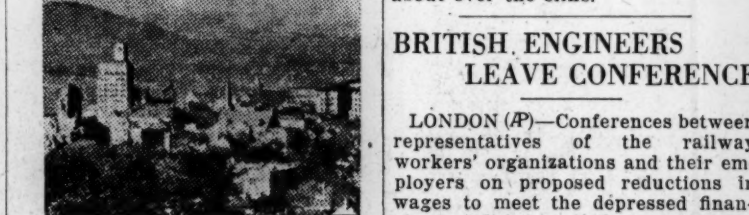
The world's record for gliders was established in Germany where the motorless planes were developed as a result of the airplane restrictions placed upon the Germans after the war. The record for a solo flight is more than 14 hours. Mr. Hesselbach, who established the American record, holds the world's record of more than 5 hours, for a sustained flight with a passenger.

Mr. Hesselbach is one of three German glider experts who arrived at Cape Cod several days ago with the intention of developing the sport in the United States and establishing a new world's record if possible. The record flight was the first since their arrival. The glider in which Mr. Hesselbach went aloft was the Darmstadt. It was launched by means of elastic ropes which acted as a sling that tossed it into the air in the face of a strong breeze on which it lifted and floated in the manner of a sea gull, swinging out over the edge of the water and wheeling and turning about over the cliffs.

BRITISH ENGINEERS  
LEAVE CONFERENCE

LONDON (P)—Conferences between representatives of the railway workers' organizations and their employers on proposed reductions in wages to meet the depressed financial conditions of the roads have struck several snags, the latest of which is the withdrawal of the representatives of the locomotive engineers. This withdrawal leaves the National Union of Railwaymen and the Railway Clerks Association alone in touch with the management of the lines.

The union representatives maintain it is unfair that any wage reductions should be applied principally to the higher classes of employees. The railroads are pressing for an agreement so as to avoid referring the subject to the National Wages Board. If that is done, the managers say, a delay of several months, involving added loss, would be unavoidable.



Asheville

Located in the attractive mid-southern mountain region, this North Carolina city easily accessible to any part of the country, has become one of the most popular resorts in the South. Some interesting facts about its visitors, schools, trades, and industry will be told

Tomorrow

BUREAU INSISTS  
ON RIGHT TO USE  
TEST SHOPPERSBoston Branch Defends Its  
Method of Investigating  
Truth in Advertising

The right of the Boston Better Business Bureau to use professional shoppers in investigating the honesty of advertising is at issue in a suit before the courts of Massachusetts, which apparently will become a test case on this point for similar bureaus, trade organizations and merchants in other parts of the United States.

Issuance of an injunction to restrain agents of the bureau from interfering with its business has been asked by a piano dealer in Boston, and following a decision in favor of the bureau in the Superior Court, his counsel has appealed to the Supreme Court. Judge Louis S. Cox of the Superior Court sustained a demurrer entered by the bureau.

Shoppers for the bureau have gone to this dealer's store several times and asked to buy goods described in his advertisements but have been unable to get delivery of the articles advertised, said A. B. Backman, director of the Better Business Bureau. He offered in the lower court to make a stipulation that the bureau would not send any persons to the establishment except in the normal and ordinary scope of the retail business, but this was refused. While the merchant charged that misrepresentations were made by a shopper-investigator in applying for credit, Mr. Backman said the bureau stood ready to pay at once for the goods ordered.

The bureau in Boston has used shoppers to follow up questioned advertisements as one of the major features of its work for 12 years, according to Mr. Backman, and this case is the first in which the practice has been challenged. Other Better Business Bureaus also use this method and nowhere else has any objection been raised, so far as he has found. Shoppers for the bureau are instructed to ask only such information as any ordinary prospective buyer might ask, he said.

In its broader application, the suit may determine as a precedent whether, after a merchant has advertised goods for sale to the public, he can exclude from his store representatives of trade organizations or of competing merchants or certain members of the general public when they come to the store to make actual purchases, Mr. Backman said.

Boy to Be Student  
at Girl's CollegeYouth of 15 Will Be "One  
Among a Thousand" at  
Mount Holyoke

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS, Mass. (P)—The distinction of being the only male student among the 1000 or more young women attending Mount Holyoke College will be held this fall by Ralph Boas Jr., 15, whose father is a member of the teaching staff.

Young Boas will take a special course preparatory to entering Harvard in 1929.

Ralph Boas was considered a remarkable student at South Hadley High School. Besides high averages in all his studies, he was the only one in the history of the school to win the two highest honors at graduation, the cup for French and gold medal for excellence in natural science.

He is the first boy to enter Mount Holyoke within the memory of the town's oldest inhabitant. Last year 1032 women attended the college.

INTERCOASTAL SHIP  
MERGER IS PROPOSED

NEW YORK—Consolidation of 14 or more steamship lines is to be discussed at the Intercoastal Conference to be held here soon. Freight between the Atlantic and the Pacific through the Panama Canal is growing but the large number of vessels operating.

The east-bound business is reported to pay, but west-bound ships operate largely in ballast because of competition. To rectify this situation, the formation of a company, concluding, if possible, a majority of the lines, is urged, the capital stock to be subscribed for by the participating companies in proportion to the value of its fleet.

Prohibition Fruitage  
Under this heading THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will publish items contrasting conditions in America during saloon days with the present.

## For Rent: Jail

LAVONA, Ga.  
A LITTLE three-lie item from the weekly paper published by the Georgia State Prison, the workings of prohibition in the South:

For rent: Jail in good repair, at present unoccupied. Apply to Sheriff of Stephens County.

Stephens County, with Toccoa as the county seat, is in the northern part of Georgia. Its jail has been empty for some time, and hence the advertisement in a newspaper in a neighboring county.

It is a fact that the abolishment of saloons has cut down the number of prisoners in the jails of Georgia to a very remarkable extent. It means that the Negroes are drinking

Democratic Leaders Quit Party  
to Support Candidacy of HooverWide World  
ROBERT L. OWEN  
Mrs. W. R. PATTANGALLOwen, Former Senator  
From Oklahoma, Praises  
Secretary

WASHINGTON—Declaring that it would be a very disastrous thing for the Government of the United States to become "Tammanyized" and for an "avowed wet" to be in the White House, Robert L. Owen, for 18 years a Democratic Senator from Oklahoma, and stanch party leader, has come out for Herbert Hoover, and says he will work for him "because he is the best qualified man any party ever offered for President."

Almost simultaneously with Mr. Owen's announcement came the statement from the Democratic camp that Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, had resigned as a member of the Democratic National Committee. No reason was given in Senator Simmons' letter of resignation. Prior to the Houston convention he made a vigorous campaign in North Carolina against Governor Smith's nomination, but since the nomination he has made no move either for or against the nominee.

Simmons Threatened Bolt  
Before the convention Senator Simmons predicted that if Governor Smith were nominated it would mean a badly split Southern electoral vote, which has been almost solidly Democratic since the Civil War. It was stated at that time that Senator Simmons had threatened to bolt the party if the Democrats persisted in their efforts to nominate Governor Smith. Vigorous efforts were made to get Senator Simmons into the Smith camp, but he resisted and has since declined to come into the party activities.

His resignation from the Democratic National Committee, to which he was unanimously re-elected before the convention, is taken to indicate that the long predicted party split in North Carolina has come, and that the state's 12 electoral votes are heading in the Hoover direction. This, Republican leaders in New York say, is the forerunner of other defections in the South.

Oklahoma Is Dry  
The departure of Mr. Owen from the Democratic ranks is regarded by George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, Hoover tactician here, as one of the biggest gains for the Republican Party. The announcement was made by Senator Moses at the Waldorf, where Mr. Owen met newspapermen.

"Oklahoma has steadfastly stood for prohibition," Mr. Owen said, "and is likewise opposed to the Tammany form of government. Women by the wholesale in Oklahoma will vote against Governor Smith because of his stand on prohibition."

"As a Democrat do you feel that you cannot stand for Governor Smith for President?" he was asked. "I won't stand for him," he answered. "I am in favor of Herbert Hoover because he is the best qualified man any party ever presented for President of the United States. I have been acquainted with him for a great many years, and I am familiar with what he has done. I regard his mining engineering and his flood relief work as the least of his accomplishments."

Opposes Smith Affiliations  
"Don't you think Governor Smith is qualified for the Presidency?" Mr. Owen was asked. "I certainly do not think he is" (Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Chicago Puts Ban  
on Street Fairs  
to Stop Gambling

Carnivals Said to Encourage  
Wagering Among Children  
—Permits Stopped

CHICAGO—An official ban against street carnivals in Chicago, with their attendant gambling, has been achieved after a six-year campaign by reform organizations. This was effected at a joint meeting of the Chicago Law and Order League and the Hyde Park Protective Association.

Arthur Burrage Farwell, leader in both organizations, hailed the ban as a great victory, declaring his belief that "Not less than 1,000,000 children and young people have been taught to gamble since 1922 in Chicago and Cook County," through these carnivals.

Richard W. Wolfe, commissioner of public works, announced that his department has adopted a rule against issuing permits for street carnivals. He appealed to the board of aldermen for co-operation.

The Police Department, Michel Hughes, commissioner, has issued orders to stop all carnivals on school properties. This action was followed by cancellation by the Board of Education of a permit for a carnival on the Kenwood public school grounds. H. Wallace Caldwell, president of the board, declared, "The Board appreciates that a carnival cannot prosper unless gambling exists and as a consequence no future carnivals will be permitted on school property."

ROY O. WEST FORMALLY  
TAKES OVER INTERIOR

WASHINGTON (P)—Roy O. West of Chicago was sworn in as Secretary of the Interior Wednesday before an assemblage of the department employees headed by Dr. Hubert Work, former Secretary. The oath was administered by W. Bertrand Acker, chief clerk.

Immediately after being inducted into office Mr. West issued a statement declaring he believed in the open door policy in the transaction of public business. Dr. Work introduced this policy when he was head of the department.

NEW CHINA WINS  
RECOGNITION OF  
UNITED STATESKellogg Note Offering Tariff  
Autonomy Acknowledges  
De Facto StatusACCEDES TO REQUEST  
FOR TREATY REVISIONTakes Lead Among Powers in  
Agreeing to Nationalist Plea  
for "Equality"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—While six other nations are struggling to salvage the last remnants of their "unequal" treaties with China, the United States has notified the Nationalist Government that it is "ready to begin at once" negotiations to a new tariff treaty.

A communication to this effect, signed by Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, sent to Peiping through Minister John Van A. MacMurray on July 24 has just been made public by the State Department.

The United States has now extended de facto recognition to the Nationalist Government, Mr. Kellogg said in making his communication public.

United States Plays Lone Hand  
The Kellogg note has cast the United States in the rôle of playing the lone hand in China. No other government has yet moved singly toward tariff treaty revision although jointly they were willing to give the now defunct Peking Government certain concessions during the Tariff Conference of 1925-26.

More recently most of the powers whose treaties have expired have reiterated strenuous objection to relinquishing tariff autonomy to the Chinese Government. Nations which have received notice from China that their treaties have expired are: Belgium, France, Spain, Denmark, Portugal and Italy.

They have been willing to negotiate jointly with China, but not alone. The Chinese, on the other hand, have realized that their chief hope of treaty revision was to lop off one country at a time.

Now the United States has played directly into the hands of the Chinese by announcing readiness to revise tariff treaties, although the American treaty with China has nearly six years yet to run. It expires Jan. 13, 1934.

Tariff Autonomy Promised  
Mr. Kellogg promises that the new treaty will contain "the principle of tariff autonomy," denied to the Chinese for 84 years. At the same time he is watchful to protect American imports to China by also providing for most-favored nation tariff treatment, so that as long as any nation insists on tariff autonomy, the United States shall also have the advantage of them.

It should be noted also that the Secretary of State was careful to say nothing about surrendering extraterritoriality, giving the old right of recognition. He confined himself only to a definite promise of tariff treaty revision and of encouragement to the Nationalists to consolidate their country and bring about the new treaty.

The Washington Government "has watched with increasing interest the developments pointing toward coordination of the different factions in China and the establishment of a public opinion which the United States would enter into negotiations," says the note.

Hope for Unified China  
"With a deep realization of the nature of the tremendous difficulties confronting the Chinese nation, I am impelled to affirm my belief that a new and unified China is in process of formation."

"As an earnest of the belief and the conviction that the welfare of all the peoples concerned will be promoted by the creation in China of a responsible authority which will undertake to speak to and for the Nation, I am happy now to state that the American Government is ready to begin at once through the American Minister to China, negotiations with properly accredited representatives whom the Nationalist Government may appoint, in reference to the tariff provisions of the treaties between the United States and China, with a view to concluding a new treaty in which it may be expected that full expression will be given reciprocally to the principle of national tariff autonomy and to the principle that the commerce of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the ports and the territories of the other treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to the commerce of any other country."

Verbal Encouragement  
This verbal encouragement is as far as Mr. Kellogg goes in hinting at further treaty revision or de jure recognition of the Nationalist Government. However, these words, coupled with the beginning of withdrawal of troops from Shanghai and Tientsin, are calculated to give bona fide evidence of American help and friendship.

The only discouraging news on the Far Eastern horizon was a telegram received from Leroy Werber, American Consul in Chefoo, stating that Chang Tsung-chang, war lord of Shantung and former ally of Chang Tso-lin, had captured that city and hoisted the Northern flag.

In making public his note, Mr. Kellogg explained that other nations might participate in the tariff treaty



negotiations if they desired. Copies of the note were sent one day in advance to all governments vitally interested in Chinese affairs. It is considered not unlikely that the other powers will follow suit in expressing their willingness to revise tariffs.

Treaty negotiations, it is understood, will begin in Peking in the very near future. The United States will be represented by Mr. MacMurray. The Chinese have already indicated their readiness to appoint plenipotentiaries to represent them at the conference. A note to this effect was delivered at the State Department by Dr. C. C. Wu.

## Women Support Kellogg Plan to Outlaw War

(Continued from Page 1)

that of children playing at war. "This position ought to be remedied when we realize what effect the playing at soldiers has on the child mind."

Viscountess Astor said: "The millennium will not come by signing treaties, by sitting down and congratulating ourselves. Peace depends mainly on women, but many have not thought about it. We must make them think, not nationally or internationally, but rationally."

A resolution was passed unanimously declaring that the "British Commonwealth of Nations renounces war and trusts that all nations will accept the treaty without reservation." Arrangements have been made between the Government whips and the Liberal Party for the debate in the House of Commons on Monday, on the American proposal for the renunciation of war. Parliament will be prorogued in a week's time.

## Date of Signing Peace Pact in the French Capital Tentatively Set for Aug. 28

PARIS (P)—The multilateral pact to outlaw war will be signed in Paris by the United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, and the foreign ministers of the other signatory powers about Aug. 28.

The French Government's invitation to Mr. Kellogg to come is on its way to America but it is understood at the Foreign Office that the French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, as a result of his conversations with the American Secretary of State has received in advance his definite promise to take part in the great occasion.

Aug. 28 is a tentative date which may be advanced or delayed a day or two to suit the convenience of the statesman. The American Ambassador, Myron T. Herrick had intended to sail for home on Aug. 29 but will now defer his sailing so as to return in the company of his chief.

Mr. Kellogg has not yet communicated his plans to the Embassy. The French Foreign Minister, Aristide Briand, however, had considerable correspondence with Mr. Claudel on the subject as to when and where the treaty was to be signed. Mr. Kellogg preferred Washington but that capital was eliminated because of the distance. This would inconvenience the European foreign ministers who would have to leave their own countries for several weeks.

The French view was that Paris was the logical place because the idea of the treaty originated with M. Briand. During the early stages of the negotiations he was criticized by a considerable portion of the French press for initiating something which looked as though it would fail.

The signing of the treaty in Paris is regarded as likely to have a good political effect in France. The treaty will be signed in the historic Salle de l'Horloge in the Foreign Office where the peace negotiations took place. It probably will be a highly ceremonious event surrounded with dignity and solemnity.

The feeling at the Foreign Office is one of great satisfaction that Mr. Kellogg is willing to lend his personal presence to the significant occasion.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

**Theaters**  
Copley—"Don't Tell George." 8:30.  
Majestic—"Good News." 8:15.

**Art Exhibitions**  
Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 4. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesday and Friday at 11 o'clock. Admission free. Paintings and small sculpture by Massachusetts artists.  
Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and on Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.  
Fogg Art Museum, corner Cambridge Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5. Admission free.  
Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition of landscapes, marines and etchings.  
Boston Art Club, 150 Newbury Street—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors by members.  
R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Early ship pictures; miscellaneous etchings.  
Grace Horne Gallery, Trinity Court—General summer exhibition.  
Provincetown Art Association, Provincetown—Annual modernistic exhibition of oils, water colors, drawings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.  
North Shore Arts Association, East Gloucester Square, East Gloucester—Paintings, engravings and sculpture. Gloucester Society of Artists, Eastern Point Road, East Gloucester—Paintings, sculpture and black-and-white pictures. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.  
Concord Art Center, Concord—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by the Concord Art Association. Open weekdays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2 to 6.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy as Independent, Daily, Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$3.00; six months, \$1.50; three months, \$1.00; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5c. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., under acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

## PROVINCETOWN

300-mile round trip daily to Cape Cod on large, wireless-equipped Iron STEAMSHIP DOCKORY 22-47000. Round Trip \$2. One Way \$1.75. Leaves Long Wharf foot of State St. 9:30 A.M.; Sun., 10, D. E. Time. Tel. Hubbard 0802. Restaurants, Refreshments, Orchestra.

## WORLD TRADER HAILED AS NEW PEACE PIONEER

International Business Is Shown to Thrive Best on Friendly Relations

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT  
SEATTLE, Wash.—International trade is a builder of international friendship, Dr. Marcy M. Skinner, foreign trade professor at the University of Washington, told delegates to the Institute of International Relations here Wednesday.

"We have come to realize," he said, "that for the most successful sales campaign in foreign lands, our representatives must make a careful study of every detail of foreign life. Such a study and constant association with foreign peoples deepens the interest of the trader, and leads usually to an abiding respect and affection for that land and people."

"There are few men who do not come to love a foreign people among whom they have lived and whose character they actually understand."

Dr. Skinner said that the international exchange of goods is not merely a wholesale movement, but a great collection of individual transactions in each of which an actual international contact has been made.

**Pioneer of Culture**  
Communicating through personal contact, letter or cable, the parties to each transaction actually come together and exert upon each other an important influence," he said. "The foreign trader is more or less a pioneer of culture, who carries to other lands and peoples the manners and customs, the history and traditions, the language and religion of his homeland."

"Human curiosity is a potent force, and by repeated exercise awakens a deep interest in the foreign merchant and his wares. Both the foreign trader and his goods should, and do, serve as emissaries of international accord and good will throughout the world."

Explaining that many things conducive to friendly understanding, such as the learning of languages other than one's own, are necessary to successful international salesmanship, Dr. Skinner pointed out some of the possible causes of friction entailed in the rapid growth of world trade. Increasing international morality, however, he said, will diminish these causes for friction until they completely disappear.

The foreign trader, he pointed out, is the natural friend of peace, since only when peace is assured can foreign markets be kept open and an uninterrupted flow of foodstuffs, raw

## WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT  
Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Friday increasing clouds; not much change in temperature; moderate east to southeast winds.  
Southern New England: Fair, slightly warmer in north portion tonight; Friday increasing clouds; showers Friday afternoon or night; gentle to moderate northeast and east winds, becoming moderate south or southwest Friday.  
Northern New England: Fair and slightly warmer tonight; Friday increasing cloudiness; showers by Friday afternoon or night; gentle to moderate, becoming moderate southeast or south Friday.

**Official Temperatures**  
(9 a. m. Standard Time, 75th meridian)  
Albany ..... 66  
Atlantic City ..... 78  
Boston ..... 68  
Buffalo ..... 64  
Calgary ..... 56  
Chicago ..... 62  
Denver ..... 60  
Des Moines ..... 70  
Eastport ..... 58  
Galveston ..... 82  
Helena ..... 62  
Jacksonville ..... 80  
Los Angeles ..... 62

**High Tides at Boston**  
Thursday, 7:45 p. m.; Friday, 8:16 a. m.  
Light all vehicles at 8:41 p. m.

**Say 'Howdy' to YOURSELF tomorrow in Nova Scotia**  
PACK your tackle and your traps, and let the rest of the world go by!  
Swing aboard the Pine Tree-Acadian and greet yourself in Acadia tomorrow. Get up where Joy and Happiness are mates. It's no trip any more, for the Pine Tree-Acadian—week-end train to Eastern Maine and the Maritime Provinces—annihilates time and space. Leave Boston at 3:20 (Eastern Standard Time) Friday afternoon. Breakfast at St. John, New Brunswick, in the morning—alight in Halifax, Land of Evangeline, that afternoon.

Swift, sure, studied service. Comfortable as your home, convenient as a hotel, the Pine Tree-Acadian brings Nova Scotia to Boston—in a day.

**STANDARD TIME**  
Leaves Boston 3:20 p. m.  
Arrives St. John 5:10 a. m.  
Arrives Halifax 5:35 p. m.

For further information, apply to W. O. WRIGHT, Gen. Passenger Agent, Pine Tree-Acadian, North Station, Boston.

**THE NEW WEEK-END SPECIAL**

materials and manufactured goods be maintained among the nations.

## The Trend of News

International news in the American daily newspaper was discussed by Chester H. Rowell, publicist and agent of the University of California, who asserted that while there is not so much of this news printed as there should be, there is much more than was to be found a few years ago.

In analyzing the news situation Mr. Rowell pointed out that baseball news is invariably reported with unusual rapidity. Legal stories, on the other hand, he said, are frequently poorly handled, with such glaring inaccuracies that even a lawyer often cannot understand a decision, unless it has been considered important enough to be transmitted verbatim.

This situation exists, he said, because the baseball fan will not stand for anything but accurate baseball news, while the average lawyer appears to stand for the legal news stories. If a sufficient number of readers demand efficient handling of international or any other type of news, he said, they will obtain it.

But while news is judged on a quantitative basis, prize fights, catastrophes and crime will be the news to receive preference, he thought, until it is demonstrated that more people are interested in constructive stories. The space given to international events, he indicated, shows that this day is approaching.

## Fewer Arms, More Peace

Disarmament and national defense were discussed in a paper prepared by Admiral W. V. Pratt of the United States Navy, and read by Lieut. Commander Eric L. Darr. Ignorance, selfishness and fear, the admiral pointed out, are the three fundamental factors in breeding wars.

"Limitation of naval armaments on a definite basis is a practical thing," he said. "It is conducive to harmony and better world understanding. If lived up to, it tends to preserve the balance of power necessary to the conduct of foreign affairs and trade relations with countries overseas."

The gradual shifting of the bulk of world commerce from the Atlantic to the Pacific was described by Dr. G. Mears, professor of foreign trade at Stanford University. Other aspects of world trade and finance were discussed by G. M. Pettibone of the American Mail Line, Henry F. Grady, dean of the University of California, and A. Bland Calder, United States Trade Commissioner at Shanghai.

F. N. Soward, professor of history at the University of British Columbia, traced the rise of Canada as a more independent unit of the British Commonwealth of Nations, while Dr. Jose Vasconcelos, Minister of Education under the Obregon Administration in Mexico, discussed Mexican-American relations since the Madero revolution.

## BERRY PATCH IS PORTABLE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—That California is not all sunshine is proved by Edward Henzie, who lives in the mountainous region of Sierra County, and assures himself of a strawberry crop by having a portable patch. The elevation makes the weather uncertain when strawberries ought to be ripening, so Mr. Henzie has put his strawberry plants in boxes about six feet long, three feet wide and a foot deep and mounted them on the tracks of old mining cars. These cars he runs into the old mining tunnel near his home on cold nights.

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**THE NEW WEEK-END SPECIAL**

## Eastern Star Puts Dissenting Bodies on Changed Basis

General Grand Chapter Recognizes New Jersey and New York Chapters

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
DENVER, Colo.—The Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star of New York and New Jersey were placed on the same footing with respect to honors, courtesies and privileges as all other Grand Chapters by a resolution adopted here at the Golden Jubilee Assembly of the General Grand Chapter of the order.

For 20 years the General Grand Chapter has been making overtures to New York and New Jersey to affiliate on the same basis as that enjoyed by all other Grand Chapters, but the offers were not accepted.

The new status established by the resolution recognizes New York and New Jersey as fraternal bodies, allows their members and officers the privilege of visiting, but denies them the honors and courtesies extended General Grand officers, putting them on the same basis in these respects as all Grand Chapters.

This action was regarded as one of the most important taken by the order in a number of years. The Grand Chapters of the two states, using the McCoy Ritual as distinguished from the Robert Morris Ritual of the General Grand Chapter, are not members of the General organization. New York has never been affiliated with the international order while New Jersey was at one time a member, later withdrawing.

During the period of overtures, the General Grand Chapter has recognized the two state organizations as units on a fraternal equality with the other Grand Chapters. The officers of the New York and New Jersey have been accorded the same honors and courtesies extended the General Grand Chapter officers by the individual Grand Chapters and the international organizations.

Action on the New York and New Jersey question was taken by the

## Presides at Jubilee



Wayne Albee, McBride Studio  
MRS. EMMA F. CHADWICK  
Acting Most Worthy Grand Matron,  
General Grand Chapter Order of the Eastern Star.

General Grand Chapter at a closed session. The decision was announced by Mark Sexson, McAlester, Okla., a Past Grand Patron of the Order of Eastern Star, appointed by the Most Worthy Grand Matron to give to the press news of general interest. The question of revising the ritual immediately was discussed by the Denver Assembly and referred to a special committee for consideration and report. There is a strong movement in favor of making the ritual more practical in order, it was stated, to meet the requirements of the practical Christianity of the day. The copyright on the Morris Ritual will expire soon and in order to protect the ritual a revision is said to be necessary.

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## PROHIBITION RALLY IS HELD IN LAUSANNE

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Draws Delegates From Over World

By MARJORIE SHULER  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LAUSANNE—The United States is prospering morally and economically under prohibition and will elect a dry President and a dry Congress this year in order to uphold the Eighteenth Amendment. This was the message which 150 United States representatives laid before women from 51 countries, representing 2,000,000 members in the World's Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the opening of the triennial convention of the organization here.

In answer to the charge that prohibition is ruining American youth they offered a signed statement by 500,000 boys and girls pledging themselves not to drink and to support the United States Constitution. The signatures are attached to a "patriotic roll" more than two miles long representing every state and territory in the Union, including Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico. The signatures from New York state alone if unrolled at the top of the Woolworth Building would reach to the sidewalk and spread out across Broadway. The names have been gathered by Miss Wanda B. Jewell, general secretary of the Young People's Branch, who formally presented them to the convention.

**Exhibit of Fruit Drinks**  
Determined to prove to Europe that prohibition is economically sound the women have arranged an exhibit of the food uses of fruits and here in the center of the wine-growing areas of France, Italy and Germany they have set up an array of raisins, non-alcoholic fruit drinks and other articles showing the profitable use of grapes for other purposes than alcoholic production.

"Europe has been fed on whoppers," declared Miss Anna Adams Gordon, president of the World's organization, honorary president of the United States group, and a close friend and coworker with Frances E. Willard in organizing women around the globe to fight the drink evil. "Facts speak strongly to Europeans," she added, "and we intend in our addresses throughout the week to offer definite proof that benefits have come to the homes, to business and to our social conditions in the United States through prohibition."

**European Representation**  
As this is the first meeting of the organization on the continent of Europe since the war there is a much larger European representation than at the last convention in Edinburgh or the preceding one in Philadelphia.

England and Ireland have sent the vanguard of a delegation which is expected to reach more than 300 from those countries alone. Miss Emilie J. Solomon, world vice-president and sister of the Chief Justice of the South African Federation, heads a group of eight who have traveled half way around the world to attend the congress, and there are women from the Orient and South America.

It was the recommendation of Fraulein von Blucher of Germany, that the voices of these women be heard in response to a roll call of "the United States of Europe," each of them relating the progress of the temperance movement in her country, instead of the usual formal secretarial report. And it is their plea to their comrades in the United States to "hold fast to prohibition" which will send the American delegation home determined to make more strenuous efforts for dry candidates in the November elections.

**American Responsibility**  
"To us who understand politics in the United States the election of a wet President might mean merely a temporary setback," said Miss Gordon. "To them it would seem an awful failure. By contact with their European comrades our American workers will see more clearly their responsibility to other nations."

For the first time in the 45 years of the organization its congress is taking place in three languages, French, German and English, speeches of welcome under the chairmanship of Fraulein Elizabeth Bernoulli of Switzerland and addressed by 14 presidents of continental European branches of the organization being translated for the benefit of the delegates from the various countries.

The sessions are taking place in the "Aula" or great hall of Lausanne University and opened with a devotional service led by Miss Agnes E. Slack, of London, honorary secretary.

**Reply to Addresses**  
In her response to the addresses of welcome Miss Solomon said:

"As I gaze into your faces bright with anticipation, my thoughts go back to the pioneers in this great world movement. I think of Frances E. Willard our first world leader, whose statesmanlike brain, and great loving heart, and seer's vision, conceived this idea of a world-wide sisterhood of women working together for the uplift of humanity. I think of Mary Clement Leavitt the first round-the-world missionary, who started out alone over 40 years ago to carry her message of the 'Woman's Crusade' from land to land, lighting in distant countries and among strange peoples the torch which still burns so brightly. Of the other brave women who as the years passed on followed in her footsteps, Jessie Ackerman, Mrs. Andrews and Dr. Kate Bushnell who fought a valiant fight for the women of India; the Misses Vincent and Cummins who visited the far-spreading British Dominions with their story of the power of God, to redeem the fallen. 'I remember the Lady Henry Somerset who gave herself with all her beauty and gifts and influence to this cause, and in her work among women helped them to a nobler, purer life than they had ever known, and saw the Spirit of God bring beauty from ashes.' I think of Mrs. Stevens whose firm rule controlled many of our councils and who led the American hosts on to victory. I recall Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle, whose name is honored by all who stand

out against injustice, oppression, and evil in any form. My eyes are dim as I recall golden-voiced Deborah Knox Livingstone, with her winning personality and burning zeal, and of too many to mention here who have been leaders in this great cause.

Do we feel that their faith was justified and their labor rewarded? The answer to that question is here before us. All of us have difficulties, all of us have disappointments and failures to report, but far more wonderful is the story which every delegation will have to tell of the breaking down of prejudice, the growth of a new public opinion in favor of temperance; the growing liberty of women opening up fresh avenues of usefulness, and the accumulated evidences that our cause is gaining ground and old evils are tottering to their fall."

## English Church Head Resigns Archbishopric

Primate of Canterbury Is to Leave His High Office on November 12

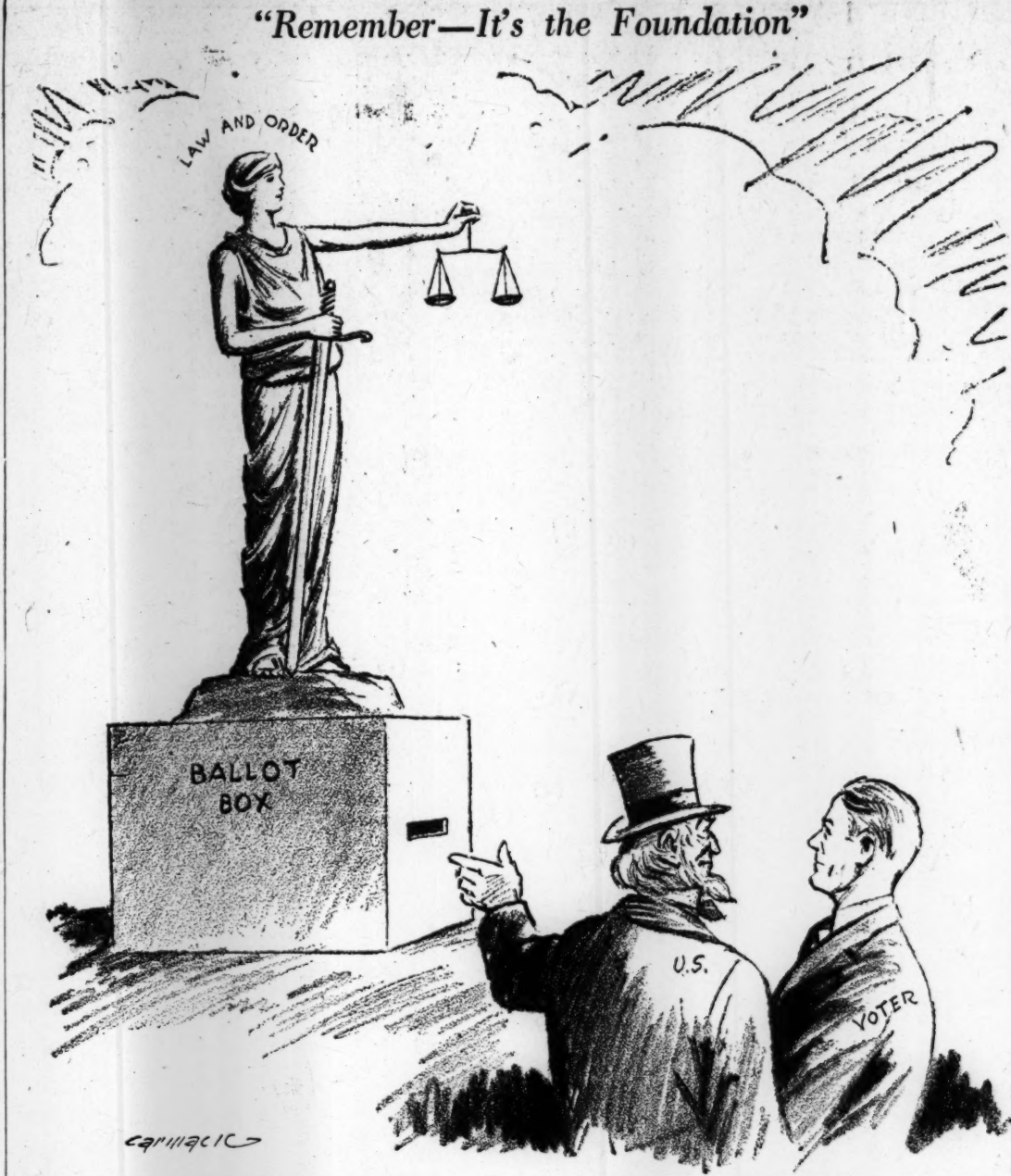
By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
LONDON—The Archbishop of Canterbury's resignation to take effect on November 12 is now announced. The Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson is to leave London next week to take up his residence in Canterbury, prior to occupying Mr. Lloyd George's house at Chelsea which he has bought and where he will resign. His giving up office is the occasion for the paying of many tributes in the press. The Daily Telegraph for example in calling attention to the fact that the date he has selected for his retirement is the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage to the daughter of Archbishop Tait, recalls that he has held the great burden and responsibility of headship of the Church of England longer than any archbishop since the days of William Warham in the sixteenth century.

This journal adds: "Few persons realize the multifarious calls which have been made upon his wisdom and experience. As the years passed they have increased rather than decreased with the result that there is probably no man in public life today who has a more intimate unbroken knowledge of the affairs of our time."

LONDON (P)—There was some speculation whether the resignation of the Archbishop of Canterbury would hasten the disestablishment of the Church of England. For many years a group, usually composed of Anglo-Catholics, has been working to cut the Church from the State. They believe the change will have a new lease of life if it stands alone on its own feet without the assistance and without the interference of the State.

Disestablishment, however, is a revolutionary step. It could not be made without much deliberation, for it would bring many changes in both the ecclesiastical and national constitution. It was thought probable that the King would confer a peerage on the Archbishop. This would be done so that his experience and influence might still be exercised in the House of Lords.

It is not generally remembered that the Archbishop already is a Knight of the Victorian Order and would be entitled to be called Sir Randall Davidson if he had gone through with the final ceremony of "receiving the accolade" from the King. This, however, was not done.



## Standard-Sinclair Oil Merger Denied

Indiana Company Board Says 'Report False in Entirety'—No Pan-American Sale

CASPER, Wyo. (P)—The board of directors of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana has branded as "un-

qualifiedly false in its entirety" a report from New York concerning a working combination of the Indiana Standard and the Sinclair Oil Corporation. The board, headed by Col. Robert W. Stewart, its chairman, is in Casper on an inspection tour of Wyoming properties. No statement was forthcoming from Colonel Stewart regarding published reports from New York that he had acquired control of 51 per cent of the Standard Oil Company stock by ownership or proxy, thus checkmating the efforts of John D. Rock-

teller Jr. to force him from the leadership of the company. Members of the Standard Oil board also characterized as false stories that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was contemplating a sale of its stock in the Pan-American Petroleum & Transport Company.

## International Savants Begin Geneva Parley

Sir Gilbert Murray Now Directs Committee on Intellectual Co-operation

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
GENEVA—The International Committee on Intellectual Co-operation has opened its tenth public session at Geneva. In his opening speech, Prof. Gilbert Murray, who was elected president, praised eulogy on his predecessor, Professor Lorentz, who is famous for his researches in the field of electromagnetism, and praised the contributions to the progress of natural science which his "luminous intelligence" had made.

It was, he said, an education to know him, for he was not only a great natural scientist but a great man who believed in the purification of thought by natural science.

The committee then passed to the consideration of its agenda which includes a number of interesting subjects. One of the most interesting questions raised was that of the material welfare of intellectual workers, and especially of journalists, who, might, through no fault of their own, lose their employment by changes in the proprietorship of newspapers. The salaries of intellectual workers were, in Paul Painlevé's view, beyond the scope of the activities of the intellectual co-operation committee, but it was none the less decided to ask Professor Einstein and Prof. Jules Desreux, who have been co-opted by the consultative committee of intellectual workers appointed by the Labor Office, to draw up a report on the subject.

Among those present at the meeting were Paul Painlevé, French Minister of War; M. de Reynold, Switzerland; Mlle. Bonnevise of Oslo University; Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose; Julio Casares of the Spanish Royal Academy; Herr Kruis, director-general of the Prussian State Library; Stephen P. Duggan, director of the International Educational Institute; Joseph Susta, professor of history at Prague University, and Aikitu Tanakade of the Imperial University of Tokyo.

## Growth of Advertising Is Shown in New York Library Exhibition

Development in United States From Simple Text of Early Days to Elaborate Layout of Today Vividly Set Forth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The beginnings of American newspaper advertising in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries are contrasted with modern advertising texts, composition and layout in an exhibition of "Advertising Old and New" which has just opened at the New York Public Library. The exhibits are especially arranged to show the contrast between advertising in the early days when the text expressed an entirely utilitarian purpose, and the elaborate illustration, crisp, aptly chosen text and generous use of space which characterize modern publicity methods.

There is a wide gap, artistically, as well as chronologically, between the early American newspaper advertisement as represented in the Boston News Letter of May 8, 1704, and the modern advertisement. Another arranged lay-out of the modern department store display "ad." Two hundred years ago the advertiser had a keen eye for cost, and planned his advertisement so as to use every available line in describing his goods, although the price of his advertisement ranged from only "12 pence to 5 shillings" and did not exceed the latter figure.

A card describing the exhibit reminds the visitor that the Boston News Letter was the first newspaper published in the United States; that it appeared weekly and that the issue of May 8, 1704, was the third number of this publication. A footnote informs the reader that the News Letter was "sold by Nicholas Boone at his shop near the Old Meeting House."

"Persons who have any houses, lands, tenements, farms, ships, vessels, goods, wares or merchandise to be sold or let, or servants runaway or goods stolen or lost, may have same inserted at reasonable rates," according to a paragraph notice in the same number.

The first "separately stated advertisement in America" is exhibited in a copy of the New York Gazette for Jan. 19, 1738, published by William Bradford, who initiated in the United States the practice of separating advertisements from other printed matter by using a white margin or ruled lines.

Many of the advertisements in

these early publications offer slaves and indentured servants for sale. "Two or three negro women who are good housekeepers, who can do all manner of housework, can knit, spin, and one of them is an extraordinarily good cook," are featured as a special attraction.

There is an example of the earliest known American half-page advertisement which appeared in Zeryer's New York Weekly Journal of July 18, 1743; a copy of a newspaper of Nov. 27, 1760, with the front page devoted entirely to advertising. One advertisement offers for sale 30,000 acres of land in Ohio belonging to George Washington. Another quotes a price of 15 shillings for the skin of a silver fox "imported at London from North America," in 1767. In an elaborate advertisement dated 1790, Oliver Evans, who is described as the "famous American Millwright," announces the latest improvements in grist mills.

An exhibit showing the advertisements which received the Harvard awards for 1928 is in marked contrast to neighboring exhibits which exemplify the conception of advertising which prevailed in the United States a century or two ago.

Pages from the New York Evening Post for Nov. 21, 1803; the Daily Picayune, of New Orleans, La., for Feb. 25, 1844; the New York Herald of June 3, 1880, are also included in the exhibit.

## JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS COST MOST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PASADENA, Calif. — At what period of school life is it most costly to educate children? According to Miner B. Phillips, auditor for the Pasadena City School district, junior college students call for the most expense, and elementary grade students are least expensive.

It costs 62 cents a day to educate a child in the elementary grades of the Pasadena system; high school students cost \$1.18. In the kindergarten department of the schools here students are trained at a cost of 95 cents per day each; in the junior college the daily cost, per student is \$1.91.

# Greatest advance in motoring comfort since balloon tires...

# STUDEBAKER'S Ball Bearing Spring "Shackles"

In these new cars a patented invention at last solves a problem that has long baffled automotive engineers.

Every motorist knows the importance of spring shackles—those joints or hinges which form the connecting link between body and axles. Engineers have sought to reduce friction to a minimum at these vital joints—to make them flexible yet firm and uniform in action—to

make them noiseless—to reduce the necessity for frequent lubrication. All these objectives have now been attained in Studebaker cars.

So revolutionary is this sensational innovation that the word "shackles," with its implication of restricted movement, is no longer applicable. The incessant action and reaction between body and axles is now carried by 172 steel balls rolling in lubricant—no binding, no

squeaks, no rattles, no sideway. Instead, smooth, silent resiliency, an undeviating uniformity of action and an enduring buoyancy that will keep your Studebaker young.

In place of complicated centralized systems for oiling and greasing, each ball bearing spring "shackle" contains, sealed within it, ample lubricant to last for more than twenty thousand miles.

Come ride in a new Studebaker today. Thrill to its champion performance. See rare new beauty of line and color. Then compare Studebaker's new low One-Price prices—the triumph of 76 years' manufacturing experience!



At last... ball bearing spring shackles... the secret of the remarkable riding comfort of the new Studebakers.

## STUDEBAKER'S FOUR NEW LINES

The President Eight . . . \$1685 to \$2485  
The Commander . . . 1435 to 1665  
The Dictator . . . 1185 to 1395  
The Erskine . . . 835 to 1045

All prices f. o. b. factory

STUDEBAKER SALES CO.

SERVICE STATION  
1295 Boylston St.  
Open Evenings

Phone Kenmore 3170—All Departments

SALESROOMS  
900 Commonwealth Ave.  
1295 Boylston St., Boston

Studebaker Sales and Service at 3000 points throughout the United States.

**The MINUTE MAN**  
The scenic and convenient service between  
**Boston and Chicago**  
New England and the West  
via the famous "Mohawk Trail by Rail"  
and Hoosac Tunnel Route

WESTBOUND		
Lv. North Station (Boston)	3 P. M.	
Ar. La Salle St. (Chicago)	3:30 P. M.	
EASTBOUND		
Lv. La Salle St.	5:30 P. M.	
Ar. North Station	7:25 P. M.	

Standard Time  
Observation-lounge-car  
Popular Minute Man dinner

**BOSTON and MAINE RAILROAD**

An interest check  
comes rolling in  
every 30 days FROM

**Guaranty  
Monthly  
Income  
Certificates**

Thousands of conservative people are now using this safe, convenient form of investment to cover monthly expenses. The check always arrives on time. Write for full particulars.

**Guaranty  
Building & Loan  
Association**  
6331 Hollywood Blvd., LOS ANGELES



## HOOVER WAR LIBRARY NOW WORLD FAMOUS

Governments Have Aided Nominee in Collection—Gift to Stanford

By a Staff Correspondent

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Despite the stress and demands of a presidential campaign, Herbert Hoover, Republican nominee, has given time and attention to the Great World War document library which he founded here at the Stanford University.

One of the first things Mr. Hoover did upon his return to his home in this little university city was to visit the library and go over its activities and progress with its administration.

Its original and development is entirely Mr. Hoover's work. He has not only supplied it with the bulk of its invaluable mass of original documents pertaining to the World War and its numerous political and social phases, but he has personally contributed a considerable share of the funds that were necessary for its establishment and maintenance.

His interest and enthusiasm over this unusual institution is a part of his zeal and attention to educational and scientific matters. He is a trustee of Stanford University, his alma mater, since 1912 and takes an active part in its administration despite the tremendous demands upon his time and activity that his public duties entail.

Greatest Research Sources

The Hoover War Library, as it is known, is rated by historians as the greatest original document source in existence on the World War. The facilities it offers for historical research on the World War and the reconstruction period are duplicated nowhere in the world and are paralleled in the Pacific and the Atlantic. The library is now the property of the French Republic.

The library was begun by Mr. Hoover as a private collection. His work as food administrator in Europe put him into the closest relations with all the warring nations and enabled him to obtain a vast amount of original papers.

He soon found that the project exceeded the possibility of a private collection and he proposed to Stanford University that a World War library be established. The suggestion was promptly accepted and with his aid, financial and material, and under his supervision the collection has grown to first rank in historical equipment.

In 1924, Mr. Hoover gave the library a permanent endowment, which is now administered by a body of directors.

The institution is a world-renowned historical workshop. This summer there are 20 historians from foreign countries gathering information from the resources of the library.

In telling the newspaper men of the work of the library, Mr. Hoover expressed the view that within a few years it would become the chief point of historical research on the World War. He explained that it had a number of documents and volumes which would not be available for public perusal for many years.

The library has over 1,500,000 individual items, half of which, being unprinted or out of print, are irreplaceable. It is constantly adding to its archives through the generous and interested of governments and individuals and through exchanges.

Mr. Hoover declared that one of the most complete records that the library possesses, and the only one of its kind in the world, is the extensive, deals with Bolshevism and the establishment of the Soviet Government in Russia. This and the record of the Bolsheviks engaged in an endeavor at world revolution was obtained chiefly by Mr. Hoover through his work as chief of the Russian famine relief.

Soviet Aided Collection

The Soviet Government in Russia, Mr. Hoover said, aided in the work by giving much documentary material. After the Armistice, Mr. Hoover said, he had the services of many young historians who were overseas in the American Army. These men were put to work gathering data and records in all the European nations and through their work many rare documents were obtained.

Another unusual possession of the library is a complete file of all the important newspapers in all languages published during the war. This collection includes a complete file of Bolshevik papers.

The value of the Hoover collection is greatly enhanced by the presence, in the general library of the university, of an unusually large number of pre-war official documents, 35,000 in all. The German series run from 1870, the French from 1879, the Canadian from 1868 and the American from the early days of the Republic.

The Hoover library also possesses a carefully gathered collection of documents pertaining to the Washington naval limitation conference and historic international gatherings. As its nucleus the library has 65,000 reports and communications bearing on conditions in Europe during the war and reconstruction period. This great file is supplemented by a great mass of so-called personal memorabilia.

## School Needs Help of Home, Teachers Say

(Continued from Page 1)

clude on its staff those whose chief responsibility will be that of maintaining the proper relationship between school and home, and of directing the program of parental education.

Dr. Clyde R. Miller, director of the Bureau of Educational Service of Teachers' College, asserted that "The advance in educational methods during the past quarter century is of vastly greater significance to humanity than the development of the automobile, the airplane or the radio."

overcome their own "ignorance, prejudice and intolerance" in endeavoring to train their children properly and that teachers of children should cultivate tolerance, humanity and justice and avoid any trend toward autocracy or tyranny.

Other speakers were Dr. Elsie O. Bregman, assistant director of the Child Study Association of America; Miss Frances H. Hays, extension secretary of the Federation of Home and School, and Mrs. Cecil Pipes, director of study groups in the Child Study Association. Dr. William H. Kilpatrick, professor of education of Teachers' College, presided.

## Owen, Southern Leader, Comes Out for Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

qualified when I think of his environment and political affiliations," he answered. "Smith is too human. He cannot overcome his early political training. I would be a disaster if the United States Government were 'Tammanized' and that is just what would happen with Governor Smith in the White House."

Asked why he did not assume a passive attitude rather than take a stand against his own party, Mr. Owen said:

"I do not like to be dodging when a fight is on. I think I have a sense of personal responsibility that prompts me to take my stand openly with the side I believe to be right, regardless of personal consequences. Besides, I think Democrats are absolutely from loyalty to Governor Smith, since he himself bolted his party's platform adopted at his party's convention."

Dr. Mitchell Bolts

After the conference with Mr. Owen, Senator Moses introduced Dr. D. E. Mitchell, former president of the Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., who said he was a Democrat, but that like a great many other Democrats in Tennessee he would vote for Herbert Hoover.

"The middle section of Tennessee where I live," Dr. Mitchell said, "is the most strongly Democratic section of the state, but I will go for Mr. Hoover. At a meeting of 100 prominent business men held here recently to vote for Mr. Hoover and the other 50 said they would stay away from the polls, but not one favored Governor Smith for President. The religious question has nothing to do with it. Tennessee is dry and will support a wet candidate. The objection to Governor Smith is not only because he is wet but because of his economic policies."

## W. C. T. U. Officer Urges Women to Back Hoover

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y.—The fact

Herbert Hoover, Republican candidate for President, is against the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment is the chief reason for the Women's Christian Temperance Union urging that he be elected, according to Mrs. Ida B. Smith, vice-president of the National W. C. T. U. and chairman of the union's department of citizenship.

"We urge the defeat of Alfred E. Smith, who, in his telegram accepting the nomination for the Presidency, said it was well known that he believed there should be a fundamental change in the present provision for national prohibition," Mrs. Smith said.

Mrs. Smith criticized Governor Smith for accepting the nomination after the adoption of a platform which she declared was inconsistent with his personal beliefs.

## Dr. Mell Urges Baptist Pastors to Shun Politics

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Baptist preachers of Georgia have been urged by Dr. John D. Mell, president of the Georgia Baptist Convention, to keep out of politics.

Dr. Mell, who has been president of the Georgia convention since 1912, has written an open letter to the Baptist ministry of the State which has appeared in the Christian index here. He warned the ministers to avoid politics particularly in their pulpits.

He said there were three great issues in the race for President of the United States, "Prohibition, the racial question and the religious question, any one of which has enough dynamite in it to destroy the peace and harmony of any church. . . as our people are already divided on these questions."

## Smith Notification First in Albany in 44 Years

ALBANY, N. Y.—The notification

of Governor Smith on Aug. 12 will be the first notification of this sort held in the capital city of the Empire State in 44 years, the last being Grover Cleveland's notification in 1884, and the first ever to be held on the grounds of the Capitol.

Detailed plans of the ceremony, which is expected to attract 100,000 people, according to Democrats who are preparing it, will be worked out at a conference between Col. Frederick Stuart Greene, State Superintendent of Public Works; Mayor John Boyd Thatcher, of Albany; Maj. John A. Warner, head of the state police, and other aides of the Governor.

## Burkhardt's Presenting the newest things in Hats, Haberdashery and Clothing for Summer

THE BURKHARDT BROS. CO.

8-10-12 East Fourth Street CINCINNATI

## Democrats Plan Campaign Fund of at Least \$3,000,000

Figure Given as "Conservative" Estimate—Woodin to Support Smith

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A campaign fund of at least \$3,000,000 will be needed by the Democratic National Committee to elect Governor Smith, according to a "conservative" estimate just made by John J. Raskob, chairman of the committee, who told newspapermen the financial managers of the campaign will start right away to raise the money. Mr. Raskob said he did not anticipate any difficulty in filling the party's campaign chests.

"We plan to wage an intelligent campaign to put Governor Smith and Senator Robinson before the people of the country in their true light," Mr. Raskob said, adding that a strong effort would be made by the Democrats this year to get out the vote.

"Our campaign will be a very progressive one everywhere and I think we have a good chance in every state," he continued. "A great deal of money will be spent for publicity—radio, advertising and such things—and then the organization to make sure that the vote is registered is going to cost a great deal."

Herbert Lehman, chairman of the finance committee, reported that many contributions have already been received and that the committee would begin soliciting contributions soon.

Mr. Raskob said the finance committee would soon begin to make reports as promised in the platform, showing receipts and disbursements. These reports will be made every 30 days, he said.

Announcement was made at Democratic headquarters that William H. Woodin, president of the American Car & Foundry Company, listed as a Republican, had declined an appointment by the Union League of New York to campaign for Herbert Hoover, stating that he would support Governor Smith.

The workers at Smith headquarters also were greatly cheered by reports from Joseph Guffey of Pittsburgh and John R. Collins of Coudersport, Pa., that Pennsylvania "would be solid for Governor Smith in November."

## Rates on Canada "Loop" Cancelled

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Notice of

cancellation of freight rates "looping" through Canada between the Niagara frontier and the Detroit-St. Clair Rivers because of a suit against it by the New York Central and Michigan Central railroads to recover a division of those rates, was given by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

Action was within its rights, the New Haven road claimed, which explained that under an order of the Interstate Commerce Commission of April 1, 1922, it was entitled to a 15 per cent increase in those rates while under a decision of the commission of June 14, 1927, it would have to divide that increase with the other roads which now seek by suit to make recovery of that portion of the increase already paid. The commission under its second decision held it lacked jurisdiction over the rate division on routes through Canada.

The New Haven road claims the other roads' suit is an effort to compel it to handle the "loop" traffic through Canada at less revenue and still at the convenience of the other roads.

## Utah Tribunal Bans Horse Races

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Betting

on horse races in Utah has been officially banned, after two years of determined efforts by racing interests to establish the pastime. Years ago, the Utah Legislature made it a felony to bet on a horse race. In 1925 the ban was lifted to permit the pari-mutuel system, the Legislature forming a racing commission to supervise the conduct of race meets. The race meetings held at intervals around the state in the State, with the result that the 1927 Legislature repealed the Redd Act, which sanctioned pari-mutuels.

Racing interests claimed the repeal of the Redd Act merely abolished the racing commission and permitted the holding of races and the use of the betting machines without supervision. For nearly two years the case was pending in the courts.

In passing on the mooted point, the Supreme Court ruled that when the Redd Act was repealed it was the same as if the Act had never been enacted.

## Vessels Search For Amundsen

Four Different Parties Are

Now Combining the Waters of the Arctic

OSLO (AP)—Four vessels are now

exploring the waters between Spitsbergen, Bear Island and Greenland in an effort to find the missing Amundsen party. These waters have hitherto not been reconnoitered thoroughly, most of the searching being done east of Spitsbergen. The vessels are the Norwegian cruiser Tordenskjold, the Norwegian surveying vessel Michael Sars and the French cruiser Strasbourg, as well as the dispatch boat Quentin Roosevelt.

With the French and Norwegian ships exploring west of Spitsbergen, the Russian ice breaker Sedov ordered to explore the region around Franz Joseph land east of Spitsbergen, the entire waters on which the Amundsen plane may have come down will be combed.

The sealer Hobby, which was placed at the disposal of the Norwegian Government by Miss Louise Boyd of San Rafael, Calif., who had engaged it for a hunting trip to Greenland, will soon pass through Hinlopen Strait in search of the still missing men of the Italia expedition.

ROME (AP)—Italy is sending two new airplanes to Spitsbergen to assist in the work of the Russian ice breaker Krassin in further searches for the Amundsen party and the six men of the Italia still missing.

The planes are two "M-18" hydro-airplanes of 500 horsepower. They are to be placed aboard the Krassin and transported to King's Bay. The machines have folding wings, which make their shipping comparatively simple.

It is understood that the planes are better adapted for landings on small patches of water than the larger machines hitherto sent to Spitsbergen. Consequently the Savoia-55 and the Marino 1, now in northern waters, will be sent back to Italy, but the pilots and technicians will remain at King's Bay to handle the new machines.

Dispatches received in Rome telling of the arrival of the Citta di Milano at Narvik say that the ship was greeted by a representative of the Italian legation at Stockholm, the Mayor of Narvik and a big crowd including reporters and photographers, but that no one was allowed to board the ship.

## LYNN AIRPORT FORESEEN

LYNN, Mass.—Practical assurance

that the city will soon have an airport was given following two round trip flights from Revere, near here, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., by a Ryan Monoplane, similar to the Spirit of St. Louis. Business men carried on the trip were so enthusiastic over the time saved that one of the number took out the necessary papers of incorporation for the Lynn Airport Inc. General Electric officials in Lynn are also understood to be enthusiastic over the plan, meaning as it would that round trips to Schenectady, N. Y., could be made in a single day.

## Nature Is Said to Be Outdone in Making Nitrogen

Chemists Told That Synthetic Product May Soon Cause Over-Supply

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVANSTON, Ill.—Let nature's nitrogen supply diminish if it must. Such advances have been made in the production of synthetic nitrogen that there may soon be an over-supply. This hopeful situation was sketched by Prof. Harry A. Curtis of Yale University, for the American Chemical Society Institute at Northwestern University.

The development of the laboratory product is beyond expectation, he indicated. Thirty years ago, it was predicted that this chemical, used in part to make fertilizers, would soon be so scarce that the world would face a nitrogen famine. But last year, not only was the export of Chilean nitrate unusually large, but the market received a very large output of the synthetic variety.

"Competition in the marketing of nitrogen products is likely to be exceedingly keen in the near future," said Professor Curtis. "On the other hand, the potential market is enormous. We have probably under-estimated the changes in agricultural methods and conditions which will be brought about by use of fertilizers."

The public has been confused in its understanding of the relation of cheap power to the successful operation of nitrogen fixing plants, this authority declared. Low cost power is important in making the industry profitable but the two are not necessarily linked.

Mrs. Pattangall Quits Democrats, to Back Hoover

(Continued from Page 1)

am entirely within my rights as a Democrat. The Houston convention adopted a platform satisfactory to Democrats who believe in prohibition. Governor Smith and Mr. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, have repudiated that platform.

Platform Repudiated

"The State convention indorsed prohibition in the strongest terms and elected a delegation to the national convention, the active members of which sympathized with Gov. Smith's opposition to the policy advocated by the platform. The Democratic candidate for Governor approved the Waterville platform which contained a plank denouncing as 'demagogic' the policy of waterpower control which he is now advocating."

"Candidates for high office who repudiate party platforms to which they raise no objection until their nomination is secured neither inspire nor merit public confidence. In common with very many others who have rendered loyal service to the Democratic party in the past, I decline to follow that sort of leadership."

"It has been often said that since women have been enfranchised they have done nothing to prove their usefulness as voters. That criticism will not be made after next November. The Nineteenth Amendment will save the Eighteenth and the women of America will prevent

## THE SCHENK MARKETS, Inc.

OUR CERTIFIED STEAKS

are positively guaranteed TENDER

WHEELING, W. VA.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Lee C. Paul

Insurance

1136-1140 CHAPLINE STREET

WHEELING, W. VA.

La Rose Hats

are distinctive, moderately priced and distributed only by the

OUTLET MILLINERY CO.

26 Pratt St., Corner Main HARTFORD, CONN.

Just Now Splendid Values for the Living Room

Hold the Center of Attention at the Semi-Annual SALE

Next week bedroom values that are worth driving miles to profit by, will hold the interest of the thrifty-minded!

The Flint-Bruce Co.

"Selling Good Furniture for 47 Years"

103 ASPEN STREET HARTFORD, CONN.

We close Saturday at 1 P. M. During July and August.

Store Closes at 1 P. M. Saturday During July and August

Sage-Allen & Co. offers wonderful values in every department throughout the store. Shop now for your immediate needs, and for the early fall!

Sage-Allen's Pre-Inventory Sale

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## Raskob's Quitting Believed Due to Criticism by Big Business

Linking Wall Street With Smith Candidacy by Naming General Motors Official as Party Head Met Opposition, Is Report

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The resignation of John J. Raskob as chairman of the finance committee of the General Motors Corporation and as a member of the executive committee of the corporation, was prompted by a desire to dissipate the belief that the General Motors Corporation and other "big business" interests with which he is associated was behind the candidacy of Gov. Alfred E. Smith, is the consensus in well informed circles here.

"It is desirable for the public to know, as everybody in General Motors should appreciate," Mr. Raskob said in his letter of resignation to Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of General Motors, "that the corporation is not, and in the nature of things cannot be, in politics. While all of its officers and employees are, of course, entitled to their individual political views, the corporation must not be put in the light of taking sides for or against political parties, personal or group questions."

"Lest, therefore, there should be the slightest misapprehension in the public mind on this score, and in order to enable me to devote all of my energies, free from restraint, to the very arduous political duty which I have assumed, I am asking to be relieved of all my duties in connection with the corporation's affairs."



## PROGRESS OF 50 YEARS COUNTED AT BAR MEETING

National Association Celebrates Semicentennial—Crime Control Urged

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SEATTLE, Wash.—In the "symposium of 50 years' progress" presented at the opening sessions of the semicentennial convention of the American Bar Association, two of the speakers, Dr. John H. Finley, on education, and Dr. F. B. Jewett, on engineering, emphasized the need for the adjustment of society to the leisure created by the use of machinery.

"Mass leisure," Dr. Finley, associate editor, New York Times, called it, while Dr. Jewett, vice-president, American Telephone and Telegraph Company, said that the function of the engineers which, in the past, has been only to create new means for proper control of the thing created.

**Control of Leisure**  
Now that the struggle for producing material things does not occupy his whole attention man must turn his efforts to the social control and right use of leisure, he declared.

The most prophetic tendency that has developed out of the last 50 years of education, Dr. Finley said, is the recognition of education as a life process, for, said he, "longevity is of little purpose unless it increases the life of the spirit."

Silas H. Strawn, president of the Bar Association, reviewed the last four amendments to the Federal Constitution and took as his keynote the study and respect of the Constitution.

**Support the Constitution**  
In relation to the Eighteenth Amendment he said: "Every good citizen, particularly the lawyer, who is sworn to do so, ought to support the Constitution and obey the laws of the land."

"Either the Constitution should be obeyed or it should be amended, as the people may determine. It must not be nullified. Respect for the Constitution and observance of the law must prevail in this country."

"Prohibition should not be a political question. It is perhaps the biggest social problem with which we are now confronted. To its sane and reasonable solution the nonemotional, clear-thinking, unprejudiced lawyers must give their best effort."

SEATTLE (AP)—The debate over the question of the bonding of attorneys, which was expected to furnish the verbal pyrotechnics at the fiftieth anniversary convention of the American Bar Association at Seattle was postponed for at least a year at the opening session of the convention.

Because of differences of opinion existing among the 1500 attorneys, judges and officials who are delegates to the convention, the proposed rule which would forbid the bonding of attorneys was shelved at this time. The convention was brought to order by Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, a former president and the only living charter member of the American Bar Association.

**Several Nations Represented**  
Lawyers in attendance represent the bar and bench of the United States, Canada and several foreign nations, and include the Hon. Hugh Kennedy, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Irish Free State. The principal event of the opening session was the annual message of the president, Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, who took as his topic "Fifty Years' Progress in Law."

Summarizing the legislation of the last half century, Mr. Strawn explained the sociological and economic conditions which had acted as conditioning factors, and discussed the results of the legislation. He voiced a strong plea for law observance, pointing out an alarming increase in crimes of violence during the 50-year period.

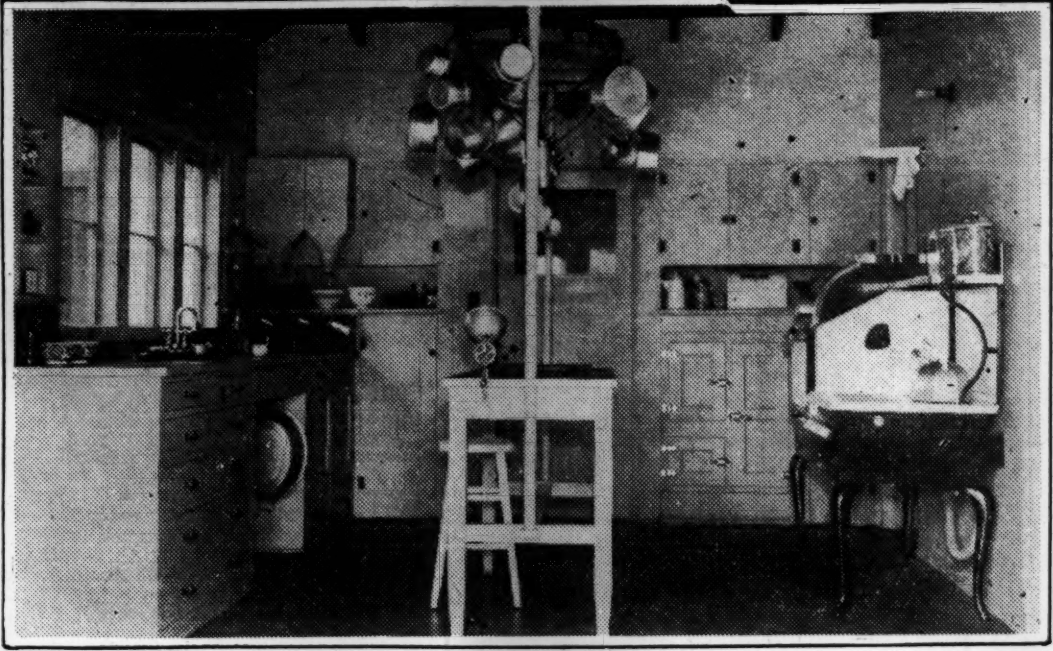
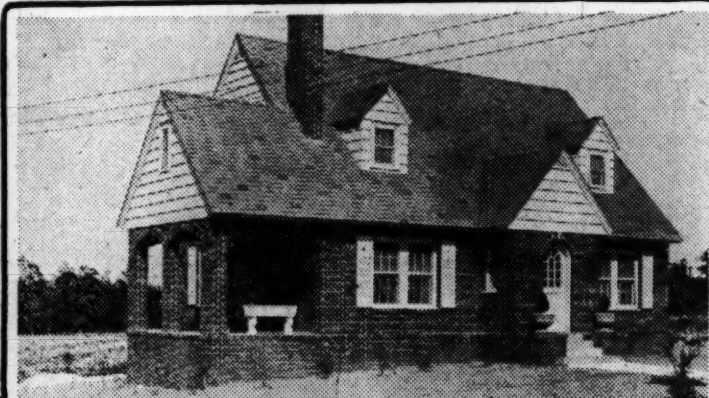
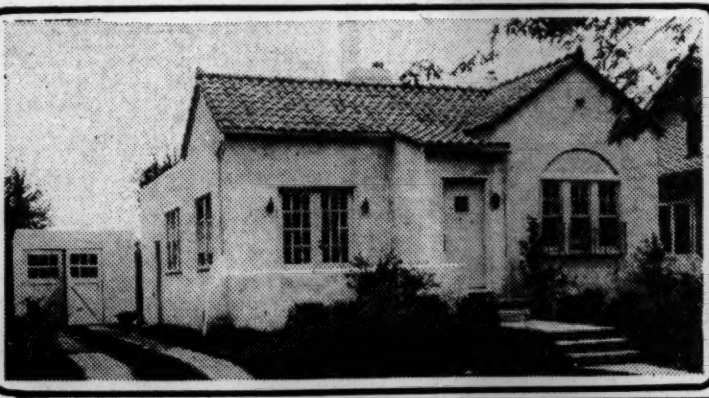
The six general causes of crime increase were given by Mr. Strawn as follows:

**Wealth of Criminals**  
"The vast increase of wealth of our citizens and especially of the criminal classes, enabling them to buy fast motors and expensive firearms."

"Organized crime, which enables the underworld to make liberal contributions to political campaigns and exert a powerful influence in politics."

"Delay in the apprehension and speedy punishment of criminals due in part to the leniency and faltering of political judges and in part to our too liberal laws. We do not give enough attention to the selection of

## "Why Not Own One?" Better Homes Committee Asks, Showing These Exhibits



Upper Left—A Cozy Spanish-Type House, Costing Only \$4000, Demonstrated by the Better Homes Committee of Seymour, Ind. Upper Right—One of Seven Demonstration Homes at Greenville, S. C., Which Contains Six Good-Sized Rooms and Cost but \$6498. Lower—A Novel Modern Kitchen Designed to Save Steps, in the Better Homes Exhibit at Santa Barbara, Calif.

## BETTER HOMES PLANS FOR 1929 STARTED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON—With the object of making home ownership, better housing and opportunity for wholesome home life accessible to all families of modest means, Better Homes in America, of which Herbert Hoover is the president, has been adding steadily to the total of model houses through a series of nation-wide contests.

More than 1000 communities, it is reported, have started planning for the 1929 better homes campaign which will be launched this fall, and special stress will be placed on local campaigns of educational value, the arousing of community interest and co-operation in the building of more moderate-priced homes. The campaign is sponsored locally by such organizations as chambers of commerce, parent-teachers associations, women's clubs, Boy and Girl Scouts and others having an interest in improved housing and home life.

## BRITISH YOUTH NOT SEEKING ARMY CAREER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON—British youth is not seeking a military career to the same extent as in the past. This interesting fact emerged in the House of Commons when, replying to questions, Sir Laming Worthington-Evans, the War Secretary, said, "I regret that there is a shortage of suitable candidates for Sandhurst and in a lesser degree for Woolwich."

Questioned by Labor as to whether this might not be due to the heavy cost of education in these great national military training institutions, Sir Laming denied that any such factor was at work. "No parent," he declared, "could have a cheaper method of placing his son in life than through Sandhurst or Woolwich."

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## Maine Pays Honor to Revolutionary General of State

Naval Cadets March at Celebration of 178th Anniversary of Gen. Knox

THOMASTON, Me.—The 178th anniversary of the birth of Gen. Henry Knox, first Secretary of the War and Navy Department and General Washington's chief artillery officer, was marked by the presence in the parade, which celebrated the event here, of 400 cadets from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

There were also detachments of marines and sailors from the battleship Utah, which brought the cadets from Annapolis, and National Guard units in the line of march. Maj.-Gen. John A. Lejeune, commander of the United States Marine Corps, and Ralph O. Brewster, Governor of Maine, took part in the speaking that was a part of the celebration, both of them emphasizing the achievements of General Knox.

Prior to the formal celebration the Knox Memorial Association at its annual meeting, discussed plans for rebuilding Montpelier, the old home of General Knox, as a patriotic national shrine holding significance approaching that of Mount Vernon in the South.

Mrs. Herbert M. Lord, president of the association and wife of General Lord, director of the United States budget, declared that the chapter was in possession of complete drawings and plans of both the interior and exterior of Montpelier, which was razed in 1871 after it had passed from the hands of the Knox family, thus making possible an exact reproduction of the house in which Louis Philip, afterward King of France, and General Lafayette were entertained.

Approximately \$56,000 of the \$150,000 needed to rebuild the mansion and its surroundings has been raised. Mrs. Lord declared, \$50,000 of which was given by Cyrus H. K. Curtis, Philadelphia publisher. She further announced that the Lawrence Portland cement plant had offered to furnish all of the cement needed for the reconstruction.

Mrs. Lord stated, following the meeting, at which she was re-elected president of the Knox Memorial Association, that the Maine Legislature in 1929 would be asked to appropriate money to help in the reconstruction.

General Lejeune, in reciting the deeds of General Knox, told how

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**NEW YORK CITY JULY**  
ALL kinds of delightful visions come to our minds this month. Independence Day and other vacation holidays. To enjoy them fully we must be ready for them. If you swim you must have the necessary suits, shoes and caps. If you travel then you need hose, gloves, underwear and the little accessories that are so necessary for one's comfort such as small sewing kits, manicure sets, vanities, etc., to slip into your overnight bag. (And always the dainty gift for your week-end hostess.)  
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the former Boston bookseller, afterward founder of the Society of the Cincinnati, had been primarily responsible for the evacuation of Boston during the Revolution by a stirring march from Fort Ticonderoga, transporting heavy cannon over roads rendered almost impassable by winter. Governor Brewster, in turn, told of the veneration held for one of the first citizens of Maine, and of the interest in the rebuilding of Montpelier.

## NEW TANGIER ACCORD TO BE SIGNED SHORTLY

PARIS (AP)—The accord reached by France, Spain, Great Britain and Italy on the new status of Tangier is to be signed by representatives of the four governments—the agreement will then be submitted to Belgium, the United States, Holland, Sweden, and Portugal for their adhesion, and it is expected that the text will be made public toward the end of this month.

The accord gives Spain control of the policing of Tangier and of the international zone surrounding the city, with minor modifications safeguarding the rights of France, Italy and Great Britain. Italy is given increased representation on the legislative body of the international zone and will also be represented on the courts and similar tribunals.

**NORWICH CADETS FINISH RIDE**  
NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Forty cadets of Norwich University have arrived here, completing 400 miles of riding as part of their summer R. O. T. C. training. The cadets spent three weeks at Fort Ethan Allen and took 10 days on their 200-mile trip home, coming by way of Morrisville, St. Johnsbury and Williamstown.

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Suits that were \$65, \$70 and \$75—  
\$50 now!  
Those formerly \$45, \$50, \$55 and \$60—  
\$40 now!

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our judges and prosecuting attorneys. "To the apathy and indifference of our best citizens toward their duty as citizens. Those best qualified to serve as jurors seek to avoid the service because of its discomforts or because they dislike to leave their business."

"Unrestricted traffic in firearms."

## JUGOSLAVIAN CRISIS REMAINS UNSOLVED

By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—General Hadjitch has turned back the royal mandate after 12 days' vain effort to form a neutral government. According to his declaration those candidates he had invited to join a ministry insisted on adopting a conciliatory course, said that he believed elections were contrary to the aims of a nonpartisan government, because they would stir up political passions instead of calming them. The Raditch-Prilichitch party is disappointed and the situation has again taken a parliamentary trend.

BELGRADE (AP)—King Alexander has called upon Anton Korosevich, former Minister of the Interior and leader of the Popularist Party, to form a Cabinet in an effort to solve the present crisis resulting from the recent parliamentary shooting.

**TO AUCTION RAILWAYS**  
DETROIT, Mich. (AP)—An order for foreclosure of mortgages amounting to approximately \$11,000,000 and for the sale at public auction of the properties of the Detroit United Railways was issued July 25 by Federal Judge Charles C. Simons. The order was applied for by the Union Trust Company of Detroit and the Central Union Trust Company of New York. The sale was set for Sept. 5.

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OR IF you are moving to New York consign in our care, forward bill-of-lading, and we will take complete charge on arrival.  
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## Jugoslavian Claim to Be Investigated

Question of the Mapping of the Dalmatian Coast Submitted to Committee

By Wire from THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAMBRIDGE—The Yugoslavs have received assurance that their claims arising from Italy's having submitted an unauthorized map of the Dalmatian coast for inclusion in the official world atlas "will receive consideration" from the committee responsible for collating and publishing the material supplied by the governments for inclusion in the final compilation.

Gen. S. P. Boshkovitch, head of the cartographic department of the Yugoslav Government, its chief delegate at the International Geographic Congress just concluded here, informed The Christian Science Monitor representative that he is therefore prepared to let the matter rest pending the committee's investigation. General Boshkovitch declared that the rules by which the world's map-makers were supposed to be governed oblige the states to obtain official information from their neighbors whenever a sheet they were constructing went beyond their own frontiers.

Over two years ago he applied to Rome for the necessary data to enable him to complete the Zagreb section which covers, in addition to Croatia, portions of Hungary, Austria and Italy including Fiume, Trieste and Venice. The Italian Government replied that the information was not yet ready. He has therefore been unable to finish the map.

"Imagine my surprise," he said, "when I found Italy had submitted a complete map of the sector with details about Yugoslavia based on old Austrian surveys instead of applying to me as is distinctly stated in the rules."

The official Polish delegate, Prof. E. Romer, has a similar complaint against Germany about the section of Warsaw which includes part of East Prussia, and Dr. V. Svambera, official Czech delegate, has one about the Prague section, also against Germany. The importance of the incident lies in the fact that the world atlas is being constructed by the government departments concerned and constitutes an official record of the exact national boundaries. Apart from this incident, of which no hint had reached the general public and which was unknown to many delegates, the International Geographic Congress generally may be written down as a great success.

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# RADIO

## REALLOCATION FUNDAMENTAL PLANS GIVEN

O. H. Caldwell, in Letter to  
WDRG, Outlines General  
Plan of Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, July 26.—Indications of the general nature of the projected radio reallocation plan are contained in a letter forwarded today by O. H. Caldwell, representing the radio zone embracing the New England states, to F. M. Doolittle, formerly of Yale University and now operator of Station WDRG, New Haven, Conn.

Professor Doolittle had inquired about the forthcoming reallocation of radio stations in accordance with the equalization amendments of the Radio Act of 1927. Commissioner Caldwell, one of the two commissioners designated to draw up a plan of allocating radio facilities equally to the five zones, could not make public the status of the plan, but he did set forth the basic ideas which he said are working him in his work.

"An allocation working out on this basis," he wrote Professor Doolittle, "will bring improved radio reception to the great majority of the American people, providing for both local listeners and distant farm listeners. It will, moreover, follow strictly the mandate of Congress, as required by the recent equalization law."

The Commissioner from the first zone gives the four fundamental requirements as good radio reception, equal radio facilities to each zone, provision for local stations and minimum upsetting of popular stations.

## Radio Programs

### EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-505m)  
5:33 p. m.—Highway bulletin.  
5:40 Stock market; business news.  
5:50 Positions with news.  
6:00 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
6:10 Sessions Chimes; news.  
6:20 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
6:30 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
6:40 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
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7:00 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
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11:40 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
11:50 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
12:00 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.

### Tomorrow

8 a. m.—E. B. Riddett, meteorologist.  
8:05 "Looking Over the Horizon."  
8:15 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
8:25 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
8:35 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
8:45 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
8:55 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
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9:55 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
10:05 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
10:15 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
10:25 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
10:35 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
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11:05 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
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11:25 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
11:35 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
11:45 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
11:55 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.  
12:05 WEAU, Worcester-Astoria concert.

### Tomorrow

8:10 Boston Information Service.  
8:20 The Polar Bears.  
8:30 Women's Club program.  
8:40 A Half Hour With the Masters.  
8:50 Women's Club program.  
9:00 Time signals; weather; news.  
9:10 p. m.—Shepard Concert.  
9:20 Eddie at the organ.  
9:30 Today's baseball game.  
9:40 Boston Information Service.  
9:50 Dandies of Yesterday.  
10:00 Dandies of Yesterday.  
10:10 Dandies of Yesterday.  
10:20 Dandies of Yesterday.  
10:30 Dandies of Yesterday.  
10:40 Dandies of Yesterday.  
10:50 Dandies of Yesterday.  
11:00 Dandies of Yesterday.  
11:10 Dandies of Yesterday.  
11:20 Dandies of Yesterday.  
11:30 Dandies of Yesterday.  
11:40 Dandies of Yesterday.  
11:50 Dandies of Yesterday.  
12:00 Dandies of Yesterday.

### WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield

6:30 p. m.—Time; weather.  
6:35 Planistic Capers.  
6:45 Baseball; results.  
6:55 Alden Radio Advice.  
7:00 Bert Lowe's orchestra.  
7:10 WJZ, U. S. Band, Victor Herbert March (Carr); Overture to "The Magic Flute" (Mozart); Shadow Dance, from "Dinorah" (Meyerbeer); Grand War March and Battle Hymn, from "Rienzi" (Wagner); Scenes from "The Jewess" (Halevy); Valse Phillipino (Safarick); Excerpts from "The Star Spangled Banner."  
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### He outlines his views on each of these points as follows:

1. Good radio reception. This means sufficient geographical separation between stations to prevent broadcast interference, and sufficient kilocycle separation to avoid cross-talk. It involves time division and power reduction sufficient to meet this paramount consideration of good radio reception for the listeners.

2. Equal radio facilities to each zone. The Davis-Dill clause enacted by Congress in March, 1928, requires that equal facilities shall be assigned to each of the five zones. In order that stations equally may be self-evident to every inquirer, including Members of Congress, it appears important that the same number of positions for stations of each class be assigned to each of the zones. This means that stations of full-time 5000-watt stations shall be equal as between zones, and that the same relation shall continue as between 1000-watt stations, 500-watt stations, 100-watt stations, daylight stations, etc.

3. Provision for local stations. In order that local radio stations desiring to reach only a restricted area may have an opportunity to operate, it is important that provision be made for a relatively large number of such local stations with powers of from 10 to 50 watts, and perhaps to even 100 watts in a few cases. Such a proposal has the merit of making possible local reception in communities with station programs covering purely local events and features.

### 4. Minimum upsetting of popular stations.

So far as possible, stations now enjoying a large following of listeners should be disturbed or moved or modified as little as practicable, so that the least possible inconvenience will be suffered by the listening public. In connection with the coming reallocation it seems likely that little disturbance will be created among the radio listeners, and that the ease of the listening public, so that the annoyance of changing dial markings imposed on the public will be a minimum.

## 2,500,000 SET MARKET SEEN FOR 1928-29

Radio Fair Executive Gives  
Analysis of Existing Market  
Conditions

"Contemplation of the radio market in the United States based on present day knowledge of the field presents a picture that is truly an inspiration to any man in the radio business," is the opinion of G. Clayton Irwin Jr., general manager of the fifth annual radio world's fair, which is to be held in Madison Square Garden, Sept. 17 to 22, inclusive.

An estimate of 2,500,000 sets for 1928-29 is made by Mr. Irwin, who points out, at the same time, that a fair sized goal to shoot at is one set for each of the 28,000,000 homes in the United States.

### At the present time there are

8,000,000 sets in the country which operate with loudspeaker volume. Mr. Irwin states, "and of this number 30 per cent, or 2,400,000 are away out of date, admittedly inefficient and totally inadequate. Moreover there are between 5,000,000 and 4,000,000

### sets, in addition to the 8,000,000 with

loudspeaker volume, which are divided among the 'one-lungers,' crystal sets, etc. These 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 pieces of radio apparatus are crying for replacement.

"The 2,400,000 obsolete sets which operate a loudspeaker but which whenever a station can be tuned, added to the 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 entirely obsolete sets, gives a replacement total of between 5,400,000 to 6,400,000 sets. To be ultra conservative, let's call it 5,500,000.

"On top of this vast replacement market is a much larger one—in homes which have never possessed radio sets. Such prospects reach the staggering total of 16,000,000 to 17,000,000, depending on whether the 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 estimate of absolutely obsolete sets is used.

"In addition, it is well to remember that there is another virgin field for radio sets which adds 35,000 more prospects each year. This is represented by the yearly increase in the number of homes in this country.

### "Without considering foreign demand,

it is apparent that there are nearly 22,000,000 prospects for radio sets right this minute, and on the basis of these figures an estimate of 2,500,000 sets for the year does not seem out of line."

### Here is how Mr. Irwin divides the

radio market:

Increase in homes each year.	350,000
Homes with radio of any kind, at least.	16,000,000
Sets needing replacement, at least.	5,500,000
Total.	21,850,000

## Radio Program Notes

"W A D A," a novelty song suggestive of a muted trumpet, will be sung by the Shennanigan Duo during the Wrigley Review to be presented through the NBC System, Friday evening, July 27, at 9 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

"Ramona," "Why Must We Always Be Dreaming?" "Victor Herbert's 'A Kiss in the Dark,' "Down South," by Middleton and Austin's "Song of the South" will be heard as vocal solo numbers by Brahms, Rachmaninoff's "Deep in Love Was I" and "Over the Steppes," by Gretchenhoff.

The La France Orchestra, under the direction of Hugo Mariani, will open this week's broadcast for NBC listeners with a musical look at the excellent French Cavalry when they play the "French Delfic March," beginning at 9:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, which is 8:30 o'clock, central daylight saving time, and lasting for one-half hour.

After along in the program the familiar song, "A Dream," by Bartlett, will be heard as a baritone solo, followed by Boysdreff's "By the Brook," a descriptive piece.

Among the high spots of the program will also be heard Ancilife's "Nights of Gladness" and "Czarina," by Ganne, the familiar "Madelon," bringing the period to its usual close. The details:

French Delfic March.....Bartlett  
In Horseshoe.....Bartlett  
A Dream.....Bartlett  
At the Brook.....Bartlett  
Serenade.....Moszkowski  
I Still Belong to You.....Ancilife  
Nights of Gladness.....Ancilife  
Czarina.....Ancilife  
Qu'rida.....Simon  
My Winging' Home.....Tobias  
Carmela.....Ganne  
Madelon.....Orchestra

This program will be broadcast by WJZ, WBZ and WBZA, WHAM and KDKA.

The famous "Intermezzo" from "Cavalleria Rusticana," by Mascagni, which is more widely known than the opera, will be heard as the opening selection of the Cities Service Concert Orchestra on Friday evening, July 27, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7 o'clock, central daylight saving time.

Orth's descriptive fantasia, "In a Clock Store," contains the ticking and chiming of clocks, set, happily in a musical arrangement. Two familiar and popular numbers, which will be played as violin solos by Sacha Fiedelman are Drilla's "Sovvenir" and "The Bee," by Schubert.

Samuel Coleridge-Taylor, a West African composer, of part-British parentage, achieved a musical education in London and wrote many good pieces of true English feeling, as will be observed in his bright, musical fancy, "Imaginary Ballet."

WEAF, WEEI and WGR will broadcast this program.

The Juillard Foundation, always seeking worthy material for the award of scholarships, has brought Frank Corelli to New York from Milano, Italy. Since his arrival in this city, Mr. Corelli has given numerous concerts, and he is certain to radiate a piano recital from the Gimbels Brothers' station, WGBS, New York City, at 2 p. m. on Friday, July 27.

Mr. Corelli has studied with famous masters in Italy and with Harold Bauer in America.

An hour of chamber music, with Paula Hemminghaus, contralto, as soloist, will be presented by the Lenox string quartet through WJZ and associated stations, Friday evening, July 27, at 10 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time.

The members of the quartet are: Wolf Wolfson, first violinist; Edwin Ideler, second violinist; Herbert Bordkin, viola, and Lucie Schmitt, cellist. They will play two ancient Scottish pieces rearranged by McKenzies, "Left Never Cruelty Dishonor Bewtie," and "Honest Luckie," as their opening selections.

Glazounov's "Interludium," Bridge's "Cherry Ripe" and compositions by Griffes, Boccherini and Beethoven also will be played.

Miss Hemminghaus will sing two

WEAF, WEEI and WGR will broadcast this program.

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## MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE IN RECORD SESSION

Set "Gas" Tax and Saved  
Dogs' Ears, But Failed to  
Solve Transit Problem

With a gasoline tax law, uniform traffic law, a municipal airports bill and a Boston Harbor tunnel bill added to the statute books, but no solution of the Boston Elevated transit problem, the Massachusetts Legislature has adjourned.

The last important act of the session was one providing for extension of the subway tunnel. Governor Square, point of serious traffic congestion in Boston. Efforts of Alvan T. Fuller, Governor, to keep the Legislature in session long enough to obtain some action defining the future control of the Elevated system, which has been operating under public control since 1918, contributed to making this one of the longest sessions in the state's history, but the Governor Square bill was the only result.

The House was divided into three minorities between public ownership, return to private operation, and extension of public control. Under the 1918 act, public control will continue until the Legislature gives two-year terms to every citizen, through his public ownership committee's measures of the subject, the House also defeated one formulated under a special message from the Governor. Public control for the Eastern Massachusetts State Railway system was extended five years.

The session also was prolonged by two legislative investigations, one of which involved the official conduct of Arthur K. Reading, Attorney-General, and ended in his resignation, and another that found charges of use of liquor in the State House unsustained.

A measure prohibiting the cropping of dogs' ears and providing means of enforcing the law, prohibiting the exhibition of dogs whose ears have been cropped after Sept. 1, the effective date of the act, was one of his bills passed and signed which evoked wide popular interest.

The gasoline tax measure fixes the levy at 2 cents a gallon, beginning Jan. 1, 1929, and reduces motor vehicle registration fees to 30 per cent of the present scale. The traffic act gave the State Department of Public Works authority to formulate uniform traffic signs, signals and general regulations for use in cities and towns throughout the State.

By other legislation, cities and towns were authorized to borrow and appropriate money for airports. Armistice Day (Nov. 11) was made a legal holiday; permission was given for pyramided buildings of more than 155-foot height limit in Boston, and authorization was given for state construction of a \$10,000,000 vehicular tunnel under Boston harbor to connect Boston with East Boston.

The session also was prolonged by a measure to amend the laws governing the hours of work for women in the textile industry or to establish a new basis for regulation of public utility rates.

FORD WANTS TO BUY  
CHURCH'S OLD ORGAN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Henry Ford is negotiating for an old pipe organ stored in the gallery of the Christian Church at Portsmouth, R. I., near here. The Rev. Russell Clem, pastor,

was unaware that Mr. Ford even knew of the organ until he received a letter from him recently saying he wanted to add the instrument to the collection at Wayside Inn, South Sudbury.

The organ was given to the church 65 years ago by a Miss Sarah Gibbs, who donated the land, rectory, church and other possessions to the Rev. Mary's Episcopal Church in Portsmouth. The instrument is known to have been owned previously by a Dr. Channing. Its larger keys are black, and the smaller ones white.

Officials Compete  
in "Milking Derby"

Horseless Age Has Not Come,  
Farm and Home Week  
Visitors Are Told

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
AMHERST, Mass.—Hope expressed for the future of the horse in New England and the participation of ordinarily despised state officials in a "milking derby" were features of the second day's program of the tenth annual Farm and Home Week celebration at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Carl Edwin M. Sumner of the M. A. C. staff foresees a New England horse which will compete with the famed Irish hunter. He says that there are as many horses on the farms today as there were in 1900, before the arrival of motor cars.

Howard S. Russell of Maryland, secretary of the Farm Bureau Federation, won the "milking derby," a five-minute contest staged in the M. A. C. barns. Mr. Russell's score was 12.6 pounds, or about six quarts, in 5 minutes. F. J. Stever, head of the college experiment station, was second with 8.8 pounds and Charles H. Kemp, director of the Norfolk County Agricultural School, was third with 8.5 pounds.

Among the contestants was R. W. Stinson, state chairman of the Vermont Education, who admitted he had not milked a cow in 33 years. Mr. Russell, the winner, said he had not milked a cow in three years.

Home economics, fruit growing and wine raising were but a few of the many topics studied during an unusually busy day at the college.

Kiwanian Urges Club  
to Tax Propagandists

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—Propaganda experts who find civic club luncheons a "fertile field" should be charged for the privilege of speaking at these sessions, in the opinion of Joseph M. Ward, a past president of the local Kiwanis Club and himself a noonday speaker. Mr. Ward suggests that city officials be required to pay \$10, with a running scale for others up to \$200 and the price of the luncheon for the "men who say nothing."

MAINE INFANTRYMEN  
RANK FIRST IN DRILL

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The 303rd Infantry, organized reserves of Maine, commanded by Col. Henry G. Beyer of Portland, won the competitive drill at Fort Williams, where the four regiments of the 97th Division are winding up their annual summer encampment.

The winning regiment was awarded a silver cup, the prize offered by the divisional staff, and the regimental streamer. Second place was won by the 338th Regiment of Vermont; third, by the 386th Regiment of Maine and fourth, by the 387th Regiment of New Hampshire.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Sale  
Hart Schaffner  
& Marx Suits  
\$44.50, \$37.50, \$29.50  
Peck-Vinney Co.  
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SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Your Fur Coat  
Can be remodeled, relined and cleaned by Dey's Expert Furriers at Special Prices during July and August. See the 1929 models to which your coat can be restyled.



# Architecture—Art—Theaters—Musical Events

## Growing With California

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Riverside, Calif.  
CALIFORNIA architecture and building have improved with the coming of better transportation and as a result of the demands of the steadily increasing population. These improvements and changes in methods and materials of construction for the period from 1873 to date are well recorded in the composite structure of the Mission Inn at Riverside.

Accompanying photographs show the Inn in stage coach days and in the present period of its growth and history. It was originally a family home built in the center of an orange grove or "ranch." This earliest construction was of sun-dried adobe bricks made in good Indian style and design by the hands of sons of the Inn family with the assistance of skilled native Indians. A portion of the original adobe has been preserved throughout the many periods of addition and betterment that have followed.

Gold, oranges and tourists are classified as early California "crops" and with the Inn family the orange crop shared for many years with the tourist crop in sustaining the pioneer Inn-keepers and making possible the building of the first additions and extensions.

The orange grove has disappeared, and the tourists now have the entire block and certain utility buildings of the present Inn have overflowed into adjacent property. One or two of the original orange trees have been preserved as ornaments and as reminders of the original ranch.

The first extension was a kitchen and dining-room wing—still in adobe—extending northward toward the rear of the orange grove. This addition gave the first real accommodation for any considerable number of guests, as it was two stories with some 15 bedrooms on the second floor above the dining-room and kitchen.

In the middle eighties when lumber had become somewhat less expensive than in pioneer days a long wooden wing, two stories in height, was built extending westward from the original adobe to the extreme west edge of the property and accommodating about 75 guests. This wing included a large new hotel parlor where dancing was arranged for by spreading a canvass over the fully carpeted room. A touch of luxury crept into this wing of the eighties in the shape of three large and high-studded suites extending the whole width of the ground floor—one room facing each side piazza—with the first private bath introduced beside a narrow central hall joining the two colossal rooms constituting the "suite de luxe."

About 1890 a new dining-room was constructed in wood with a much freer use of windows than the earlier construction had included. The old adobe dining-room then became the "ordinary" for use of the family and employees.

Next followed a detached cottage at the easterly side of the original adobe—this structure, still in wood, including suites with really modern plumbing. For a time the best accommodation for "particular" guests was in the cottage.

Now we come in 1895 to the real construction of a large and modern building of wood, brick and plaster before which much of the earlier portion, including the "cottage" gave way and was removed—the original

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adobe, however, remaining. The new structure surrounded on three sides a central "Court of the Birds," with the old adobe as a tea room in the center of the court.

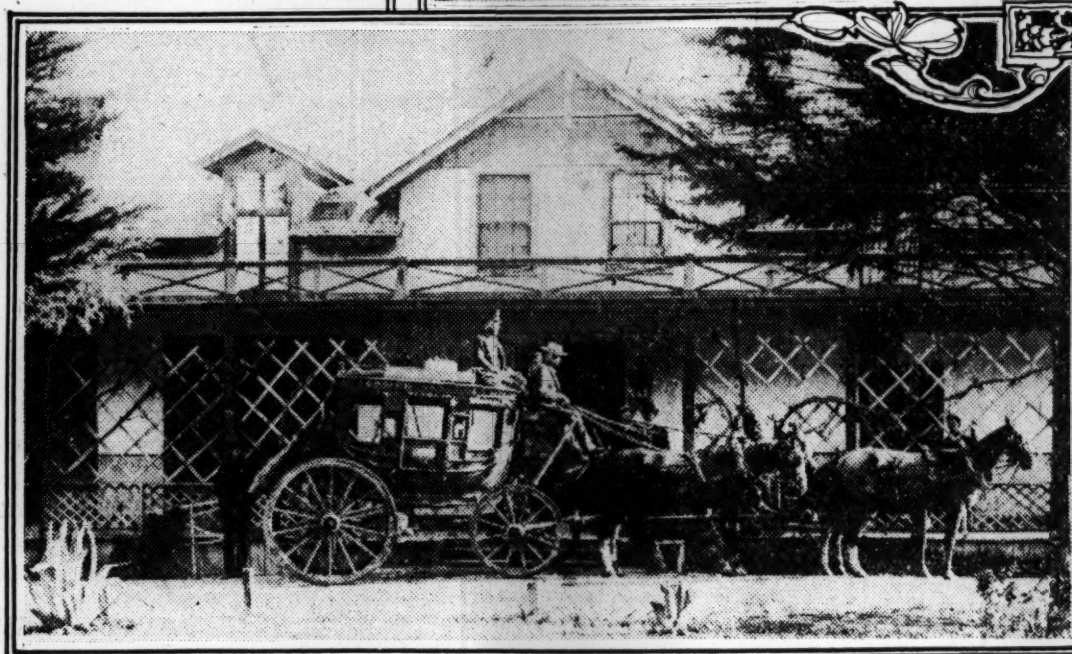
Coming into 1900 a cloistered wing in reinforced concrete was built which included a charming music room of large proportion which has been beautifully furnished in the best of many styles.

As late as 1915 was added a Spanish Art Gallery with bedrooms above and at the side, forming the north side of a central open-air dining court which is very popular in summer. This latest addition is also in concrete but registers an advance over the "cloister" wing in the extensive use of clay tiles for partition walls.

Coming right down to the present date of 1928 a utility building including garage, new laundry, engine room space not yet utilized, and rooms for employees, all of the latest fireproof construction and of highly attractive design, has just been completed and it is proposed in the not distant future to remove the only remaining portion now in wood and used as commercial display rooms and replace it with a modern wing that will include a copy of one of the great towers of Spain—the Haralda Tower.

A summary of these stages of growth of the Mission Inn in tabulated form would be approximately as follows:—

1870—Adobe Stage  
1880—Wooden Stage  
1890—Wood and Brick Stage  
1900—Brick and Concrete Stage  
1910—Concrete and Steel Stage  
1920—Modern Reinforced Concrete Stage  
1930—Proposed Haralda Tower



Photographs by Permission the Glenwood Mission Inn  
Original Adobe Glenwood Mission Inn, 1875

## The Conducting of Coates

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

ALBERT COATES, one of a number of men, all distinguished, who took short terms conducting the New York Symphony Orchestra and who, under the trial, seemed to prove unequal, notwithstanding their European acclaim, of carrying on that American organization alone, comes to the Philharmonic Orchestra and returns to the remnant of the New York Symphony for a brief period. Coates, the visitor, the wanderer, the musician of the road—well-known, Chemineau of the baton!—is to direct a week's concerts of the Philharmonic Symphony at the Lewisohn Stadium.

It was eight years ago, according to Stadium information, that Coates first displayed his talents before Manhattan. He led the procession of visitors, if my history is correct, who attempted to impress the New York Symphony audiences and who found them, except rather mildly, unimpressible. Eight, seven and six years ago; and always the same. Coates made a remarkable showing by every standard that I for my part

could measure him by; but so did Bruno Walter, so did Eugene Goossens, so did Otto Klemperer and so did Fritz Busch.

### Mostly Visitors

And yet nearly all conductors of American orchestras may fairly be described as visitors. Who, save Walter Damrosch here and Frederick Stock in Chicago, have been what may in reason be called permanent? These two, and perhaps Leopold Stokowski in Philadelphia for a third. The question is merely one of the length of the visiting term. As for Coates, he truly enough, is a short-time artist. One week at the Stadium; he will have to do something intensive to make the summer audiences aware of his views.

Which is a sort of opportunity, if I mistake not, that he relishes. Most of the interpreters, Coates likes to drive an orchestra to its utmost sonority and push it to its liveliest pace. Conducting a body of players in a modern work, he compels strings, wood and brass to fullest voice, brings out of violin, flute and horn, the most brilliant effects of which the instruments, at today's state of technique, are capable. Presenting music by Holst or Scriabin, he takes every choir, every solo voice of the orchestra to the very borderland of its powers and almost beyond.

### Restudying the Classics

In regard to the classic past, Coates knows the old music as well as the next man, but he knows nothing about the old styles and manners of performance. Possibly he learned about them when he studied as a youth in Petrograd. "No doubt he heard about them when he was a member of the conducting class of Nikisch at Leipzig. But he has carefully forgotten them. For with him, even the old music is a modern problem. Its true date is that of the concert over which he happens to be presiding. When he takes up the stick on the Brahms fourth symphony the night of his first Stadium appearance on July 26, the work supposes him standing by his former self, will amount—mood, tempo, everything—to a new production.

Not that Coates should be thought of as an unconventional man of music. Far from that, he has got himself, to my observation, in a groove fixedly. He must conduct a grand orchestra, nothing else; and he must present first-rate programs. Furthermore, he must have an exacting house to hear him. He may invest Respighi's "Fountains of Rome" with louder joyousness and Liszt's "Preludes" with more outspoken melancholy than anybody else, but he must have the best schooled players for making his effects and the most critical listeners for judging them. He would reform and reconstitute the existing musical mechanism after his own ideas rather than build a different one from the ground-up. He lives and

acts in the artistic world, that is, not in one that will some day be.

### The Rochester Sojourn

He goes, therefore, notwithstanding his disposition to change things, by strict rule. He will be found restudying the old ways of expression more often, I think, than inventing fresh ones. Truth to tell, I believe the majority of conductors of international name behave likewise, Nor am I sure but that right there attached the trouble with all those New York Symphony visitors. Had one of them possessed the voice of individual command, "Philharmonic" and "Symphony" might continue to be distinct names today, instead of a compound, the two parts linked by hyphen.

The conventional Coates; for a time, he had the direction of the Rochester (N. Y.) Philharmonic Orchestra, had it at the beginning, I believe. Nothing to do but visit New York with his players and give a concert. That is what every conductor located not too far from Manhattan did as an annual exploit. From the Eastman Theater to Carnegie Hall could not be accounted a remarkable shift of environment, either. If the majority of Mr. Coates's men spent their days and nights on motion-picture music, many New York artists were doing the same thing. The outcome of the Rochester visit could be set down as fairly good. Coates would have made the trip an integral part of each season's schedule. Rochesterian policy, however, seems to have been unfavorable to the idea. And yet, that which he wanted to do with the orchestra, Vladimir Roosing has since been doing with the opera company organized at the Eastman School of Music. Were I to note a difference, it would be to go back to Coates's conventionality. His methods were large, full-sized and regular. Roosing's are the little-theater sort and improvisational.

### Durable Damrosch

In broad view, the question of American musical art strikes me as balancing between the purely American, whatever that may be, and the adapted European. The New York Symphony audiences that rejected one visiting conductor after another and stuck by Damrosch through thick and thin desired, I am convinced, an orchestra answering to American aspiration. The "guests" would give them the authentic thing from the orchestral communities in which they were trained. To indicate where Coates surpassed the rest of them, I should say that his notion of European music was less confined than theirs. Their Europe was Berlin, perchance, or Vienna or Dresden. His Europe extended from London to Petrograd and included every city northward, southward and between.

The Lyme (Conn.) Art Association's annual exhibition continues from July 28 to Sept. 9.

The summer art exhibition on the Atlantic City boardwalk had nearly 3000 visitors at the private opening on July 22.

The painters' group of the Marblehead (Mass.) Arts Association opens a two weeks' exhibition on July 28 in American Legion Hall.

## In Hollywood Bowl

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—Hereafter, to this

reviewer, it will be the London Symphony, according to Albert Coates, that prevails when the Vaughan Williams opus is recalled. All other versions lose something of their significance because of either paleness or overemphasis. Coates sees with the painter's vision—like, let us say, one of the earlier impressionists—a painter who still regards line drawing a necessity; who blends his colors with a steady hand; an artist of the brush and not the palette knife.

The London Symphony provided the dominant note of the first week of the Hollywood Bowl season, which began July 19. Just any conductor could so remold a band in so short a time seems out of reason, but the facts speak for themselves and the change is clearly evident to those who have attended the four concerts already given. Through Coates's leadership once more the tone is becoming round and flexible and the ensemble smooth and pleasing.

On Thursday night the "Euryanthe" overture made its first seasonal return. The London Symphony proved a revelation, and the Wagner "Faust" overture was a stimulating ascent to the heights of a magnificent Prelude and Love Death from "Tristan and Isolde."

Friday, soloist night, featured Minna Hager, mezzo-contralto. She sang Pergolesi's "Salve Regina," Carpenter's "Water Colors," and the Ullrich aria from Verdi's "Masked Ball" with good effect. Her voice was resonant and her diction particularly clear. She was recalled for two extra numbers with piano accompaniment.

On this program the "Leonore" overture, the last movement from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Scheherazade" Suite and Respighi's "Fountains of Rome" were the purely orchestral numbers, the latter being the favorite of the evening.

Saturday evening Coates arranged a popular concert which was attended by apparently the largest audience of the week. Beginning with the bridal procession from "Le Cid" by Rimsky-Korsakoff, the orchestra next distinguished itself with some beautiful pianissimo work in the Bach-Gevart arrangement of the Sicilienne from the E. Flat Sonata, of Henri de Buscher, first soloist of the orchestra, as soloist.

The Tchaikovsky "Nutcracker

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Suite," the event of the program, was done with real, but not too obvious humor and insight, which made each bit intimate and exquisite.

Wagner was represented by the Ride of the Valkyries and the "Tannhäuser" overture, Mendelssohn by the "Midsummer Night's Dream," and J. Strauss by the "Roses from the South" waltz. Glazounoff's arrangement of the Volga Boatman was colorful in the deeper tones.

A new building for the John Heron Art School, Indianapolis, the gift of an anonymous donor, has been announced by Evans Woolen, president of the board of directors of the Art Association. The new structure, to accommodate 250 students, will be built to harmonize with the present museum, and will replace the building constructed in 1901 for the art school. It is hoped to have it ready for occupancy early in 1929. Plans have been drawn by Paul Philippe Cret of Philadelphia, architect for the Pan-American Building in Washington.

The young people of the company, most of them direct products of the Leland Powers School, with one or

## Hyannis Summer Theater

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hyannis, Mass.

CAPE COD, likely and profitable field for the extension of the little theater idea, has at least four such groups of players giving "little seasons" of good plays at popular prices to excellent audiences.

Here in this town, which entertains one of the more ambitious summer colonies, an interesting and provocative problem presented itself in the matter of provision of entertainment for summer visitors. The town has long had two moving picture theaters; such are the vagaries of summer visitors at the seaside that the two theaters could not always count on sufficiently large audiences as would meet their normal expenses. One moving picture theater could do very well indeed; what about the other?

The two proprietors, being reasonable men, forthwith looked at the matter in the light of common sense; what if one theater should remain a moving picture theater, under our joint administration, they inquired of each other, and we should turn the other into a playhouse where young professionals or semiprofessionals could present good plays? The geography of Cape Cod makes it obvious that, with a similar group of players established in neighboring Dennis, another in Provincetown and yet another on Martha's Vineyard, none would step on the others' toes, and summer visitors in these several regions would therefore find an additional interest at their beck for the summer. If they were unusually avid of dramatic entertainment and owned cars, they could make a weekly round of the theaters.

This, then, is what has come about in Hyannis, and with eminent success. From the Leland Powers School in Boston has come an excellent nucleus of graduate students, shepherded by Mrs. Powers and, for director, by John Craig, well and favorably known as actor far beyond the horizons of the New England with whose theater of 15 and more years ago he was so intimately associated.

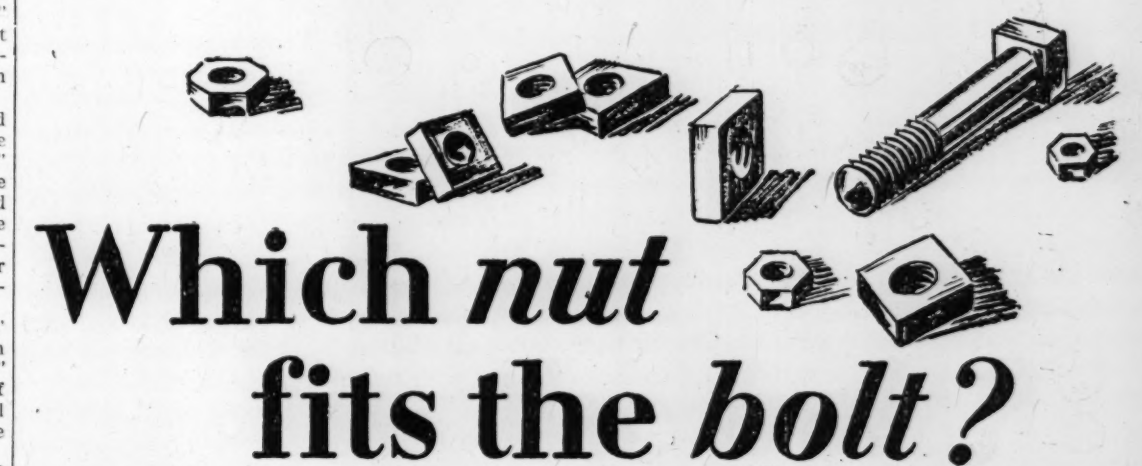
The list of plays as drawn up for the season runs a proper prospect of humor and seriousness, a balance of the light and the more subdued to beguile summer audiences; the experience, in the setting of a professional stage, with a bill changed each week, and so its exacting requirement of long daily rehearsals, makes admirable test for the strength of talent necessary to young people who look toward a future either upon the play reading platform or upon the stage of the spoken drama. And the two owners of the theaters, having arrived at such an amicable arrangement, have nothing to regret in the way of competition, for each house now fills its own place, and neither adversely affects the progress of the other.

The young people of the company, most of them direct products of the Leland Powers School, with one or

two extras variously borrowed as the occasion requires from the avowedly professional state of New York or generously loaned in moments of leisure by the Dennis Players, are all skilled in their several ways; those from the school especially so in the tasks of professional directing and the presentation of play readings. A summer engagement in the more formal and symmetrical pattern of casted plays does not diminish their interest in or talent for the play readings which are their heritage of training from Leland Powers, founder of the school. Rather, it augments their capabilities, diversifies their tastes and enhances and enriches their talents.

The venture does not proceed upon too serious lines; a certain amount of serious study is necessary, to be sure, to the proper presentation of each week's play; the players have always in mind their responsibilities to the playwright and to the traditions of the theater; but Mr. Craig is adept at flavoring summer study and presentation with that leaven of humor and lightness that preserves the essential intent of the venture, which is to present good but not too serious plays in a competent but not too heavy manner. The players arrived in the town with the casual viewpoint of their kind with respect to living quarters and were happy not to say astonished at immediately finding a whole house, at one end of the town, that seems to have been made for them; its hospitable owner apparently asks nothing better than to have the company as her special charges for the summer; if her comfortable old-fashioned rooms echo suddenly in the stillness of the night to an outburst of unusual remarks which are really the lines for next week's play, being rehearsed in the best manner of the juvenile or the leading woman, that but adds to the gaiety of life. And there is always in reserve the deep-deep storeroom in the top of the house which can be suddenly transformed, with the aid of a cot, a lamp and a chest of drawers, into an abiding place for the visiting member of the cast, borrowed for the week from Dennis or Provincetown or the group at Martha's Vineyard.

One thousand dollars in cash prizes will be awarded to Minneapolis and St. Paul artists next fall in the annual exhibition of the work of Twin City artists, at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. This amount has been made available through the generosity of an anonymous donor who believes that the artistic talent of the Twin Cities is of such high caliber that it warrants increasing encouragement. The exhibition will take place from Sept. 29 to Oct. 29, 1928, at the Institute of Arts. Entries must be delivered to the institute between Sept. 15 and 18. The prize money will be divided among five classes of work, as follows: Oil painting, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$25; sculpture, \$150, \$75, \$50; water color, \$100, \$50; prints, \$75, \$25; drawings, \$75, \$25.



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## THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

The Grand Tour With a Difference

Violins Old and New

## "Apron-Strings" of Tent 9

By MILLICENT J. TAYLOR

PART III

THE morning of the Eagle Mountain trip dawned clear and sparkling. Ted rode off gayly with the leaders, Bob beside him. Ahead lay a wonderful day on the trail with night camp and a view from the summit of Eagle Mountain, then back to Painted Canyon by evening, and the next night the vaudeville. Ted found himself wishing camp were not so nearly over, and spoke of it to Bob.

"I want to go somewhere to school next year, Bob—a city public school. I want to be with fellows. Tutoring and traveling is all right for a while, but I want to go to high school and play football and get in on the school paper and dramatics and all you've told me about. Camp has made me feel its importance. Of course I want to come back here next year."

"Ted," Bob said quietly, "come to Minneapolis. Did you know that the Chief and Mrs. Rogers have taken a boy to live with them the last few years? Tom Williams, who was with them, graduated last year. The Rogers haven't any children and that's why they do it. They live near us, and you and I could see a lot of each other."

"Bob! What a thought!" Ted laughed for sheer joy. Bob wanted him! "I'm pretty sure Mother'd let me if the Chief would ask her. But he has someone maybe."

"The Chief thinks a lot of you, Ted. I sometimes catch him watching you."

The forest closed in on them at this point, and the ponies went single file. Up and over they climbed, while the bowlders increased in size and the trees grew shorter. Toward evening they made camp at a shelter on the edge of a canyon. The sky had darkened early and a wind was drifting heavy clouds around and below them.

Ted and Smiley were to have charge of the horses, and had ridden up the trail in search of a better corral when the storm broke. Suddenly there came upon them a terrific downpour like a cloudburst, and they drew up in the lee of a bowlder until it should abate.

"It's getting worse," said Smiley after some short while. Great clouds separated them from the camp below. They could not see 20 feet, and the noise of unseen water rushing down the mountain sides all around them, together with the constant thunder, was bewildering. Ted dismounted and stood hugging Star. Smiley was thoroughly frightened.

**A Roor from Above**  
Suddenly Ted was all alert for the roar had increased far above them. He thought of the great washouts he had heard of in the mountains and with a "Quick. Follow me. It's a washout!" sprang forward. But Smiley clung terrified to the rock.

There was no time to argue. A struggle, and Ted forced Smiley to mount, took his bridle rein, and leaping on Star, led the way stumblingly along the soaking trail and around a bend. The noise increased behind them, a rolling of bowlders, a rushing of waters, and Ted was thankful indeed that they had got away from that section of the trail.

The camp was too far over to be affected, but he wondered about the trail back. "A washout, and nobody knows how deep!" he thought. He found a shelter under the rocks for themselves and their horses, and there both boys crouched while the storm roared overhead. Darkness wore on, and at last they both fell asleep.

When Ted awoke the storm had ceased and the sky was filled with stars. The two ponies were shivering within reach. He roused Smiley.

"I'm going back to see how bad the washout is. The trail must be gone or they'd be after us by now. They will be worried. We ought to try to get back."

"But which way do we go? We might get lost."

"I can tell. See the Big Dipper. There's the North Star, as it's just past 2 o'clock I know where the different constellations are and the direction we should take. Come on."

**The Washout**  
The boys picked their way on foot, Ted in the van, and once around the bend they came to the washout. In the starlight they saw a great rock blocking the trail and several tons of stones and earth. Beyond that, Ted saw, when he crept up as close as he dared, a chasm, then darkness. The trail down to the night's camp was impassable. He called, but the roar of the river below drowned his voice.

"Bob once said that there was another way back," he suggested, upon returning to Smiley. "You have to follow this trail on up and cross the canyon at the top, come down the other side and descend to the bed of the river—it's long and difficult, but we can see in the starlight, and the stars will guide us. I'm for trying it. Better than staying here. 'How about you?'"

"I don't know," Smiley faltered. "I'll do anything you say, I guess." So they went back to their horses and began to pick their own trail over the debris left by the storm.

**On the Brink of the Canyon**  
It was difficult riding, slow, rough, on the brink of the canyon. Once they had to dismount and roll a bowlder out of their path and over the rim to pound below toward the rushing water. They could not talk because of the roar of the stream below, but from time to time Ted shouted a word of encouragement to the younger boy. They drew near the upper end of the canyon as the day began to dawn.

"Ted never forget that dawn. 'Look, Smiley,' he pointed, 'at the streaks of rose in the east. The sun will be up after a bit. And I heard a bird just now.' Little wild things scuttled

across their trail, for they had come to a well-marked path; a soft wind came up, laden with pine scent, a deer leaped up the mountainside as they drew near.

"I'd be having a good time if I didn't know the others are probably bothered about us. The Chief is perhaps out hunting for us himself."

"When did this trail leave the canyon rim?" Ted said after they had ridden for some time in silence. "It begins to look queer." He slowed up and looked around. "Smiley, the moss on the trees oughtn't to be on that side for north. And we've been getting farther away from the river instead of nearer it. This can't be right." On their left the canyon was now beyond a belt of forest. Their "trail" had thinned out and was now obviously a watershed.

"Shows I'm no scout yet," Ted laughed. "It's getting toward noon, too, and wouldn't breakfast taste good? I wonder where we are."

**Smiley's Outburst**  
"That's what I'd like to know. I'm not strong on being lost in the Rockies! We ought to get through that forest toward the canyon, but I'm scared to cut across."

Smiley seemed to have something on his mind. "You don't seem to mind anything," he burst out. "You've got more nerve than anyone I ever saw. Apron-Strings."

Ted was seized with uncontrollable laughter. The admiring remark, coupled with the scandalous nickname was such a ridiculous combination that it was too much for his sense of humor. But he straightened his face long enough to say, "You see, I've got to get us back in time for the vaudeville. Three tents tied up in our stunt, and besides if we were lost it would spoil the fun at camp, right at the end, too."

"Is that a roof toward the trees?" Smiley interrupted.

"Yes, and it's across that strip of valley, Ranger cabin maybe. A trail would lead to it. Let's break across."

Again Ted took the lead, and this stretch proved to be the most difficult riding of all, for they had to pick their own path, getting into a strange bog from underground freshets before they finally dismounted.

It was deserted! Smiley sank



This Dutchman and His Family Are Making a Tour of All the Countries of Europe on Foot, With Their Little Dog-Drawn Cart. On the Side of the Cart Are to Be Seen the Colors and Stamps of Each Country Visited When This Photograph Was Taken.

down on the steps, utterly discouraged.

"I'm so hungry and tired," he moaned. "I wish I were out of this." And he buried his head in his arms.

Ted stroked the nose of Star and looked thoughtfully at the cabin. Suddenly he let out an exclamation. "Wires! Smiley, maybe there's a phone to the ranger station. I'm going to break in."

(To Be Continued)

## The Making of a Dictionary

BOYS and girls in school who are able to consult a modern, unabridged dictionary, do not, perhaps, realize that it has taken nearly 600 years to produce this book in its present form.

It was the need of boys of 8 and 9, sons of the rich, who were obliged to study Latin, that prompted a monk named Geoffrey, way back in 1440, to compile the first Latin-English dictionary. It was in manuscript form, by which is meant that it was hand-written. It contained 20,000 words in Latin and English. He called it the "Promptorium Parvolorum," and used in manuscript form until printed about 50 years later.

The next step in the development of this very useful book was in the seventeenth century, when the "Glossographia" appeared, still in Latin and English, but containing only "hard words." Times were changing, however. The sons of the workmen, tradesmen, the so-called middle class, were clamoring for book learning, and schools were beginning to be opened for others than the rich. This led to a new demand in the way of a dictionary. To meet this demand, a man named Bailey issued in 1721 the first English dictionary—English words with definitions in English. So popular was this book that it ran into five editions in 10 years.

For the dictionary as we have it—English words, both new and old, with clear definitions, and quotations showing how the word is used—we have to thank Dr. Samuel Johnson, whose dictionary appeared in 1755. He was asked to compile this book,

and do it in three years, but it took him seven. He lost money on his contract, not only by account of the length of time, but because he hired a number of young men to read hundreds of books for him, select words, and gather quotations for the use of the words, and for this labor he paid them £50 or £250 a year.

Johnson was followed by many others, among them Walker and Worcester, and Webster.

Noah Webster's first dictionary was published in 1806, but it was not satisfactory to him, and he determined to spend several years on the compilation before the second edition was put forth. To do this meant that he must have leisure, and also means to support himself and family. So he published Webster's spelling book.

This was such a success that even on a royalty of one cent a copy, it brought an income of \$10,000 a year for a long time. Our grandfathers, even our fathers, know this little book well. With his practical needs taken care of, Noah Webster

was able to devote 20 years to his cherished project, and issued his second dictionary in 1828. Revisions and supplements to the book have been issued from time to time, but the plan and the form are as Webster designed.

The largest and most complete dictionary ever compiled is the Oxford (English) Dictionary. It is in 25 volumes. The first volume was published in 1884, and the last one is just off the press this year. It is a stupendous work, and contains not only every word belonging to the English language, but every word that ever has belonged to it.

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In his latter years Francois took as his only pupil in this country, Alfred Swearingen, who himself comes of a family of violin makers. To him Simonin bequeathed all the secrets of the trade and the tools and patterns used by the great Vuillaume.

To see how a dainty, beautiful violin grows out of heavy, rude slabs of wood is an interesting experience.

FOR nearly three hundred years the violin has held leading place among musical instruments. Practically all other instruments in use today have undergone changes and developments within comparatively recent years, but the violin has remained the same ever since the master violin makers of Cremona brought it to its highest musical efficiency in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries.

So violin making is a very old and dignified profession. One is rather surprised to find a young man in the United States carrying on the traditions and ideals of the old masters of the trade; but that is just what Alfred R. Swearingen is doing. In his cozy little studio he carves beautiful violins after the patterns and formulas which have descended to him directly from the famous old French violin maker, Vuillaume.

Mr. Swearingen is glad to tell lots of interesting things about violins and to show us several in the process of construction. It takes at least two months to complete one of these marvelous little instruments, so delicately and painstakingly must the work be done.

The immediate ancestors of the violin were the viols, which were made in three sizes and were in use before 1563. The efforts made to refine and perfect these instruments led to the development of the violin family as we know it today, that is, the violin, the viola, the violoncello and the double bass.

The early Italian makers of the Brescian school did much to develop the delicacy and beauty of the violin. Their work was continued by the Cremona makers, who produced such perfect instruments that their like has never been surpassed. At present an old Cremona violin sells for \$25,000 to \$50,000, so highly are works of the old masters valued.

**The Amati Family**  
The Amati family, Antonio Stradivari, and Andrea Guarneri, are perhaps the most famous names among the Cremona makers. Stradivari lived from 1644 to 1737. He it was who finally settled the typical Cremona pattern, and the majority of violins made since his time, whether by good or bad makers, are copies of the Stradivari.

Violins were also made in Germany, England and France. But they were inferior to the Italian instruments. Nevertheless toward the end of the eighteenth century some violin makers in France achieved great artistic heights and lasting fame. Jean Baptiste Vuillaume, who lived in Paris between 1798 and 1875, analyzed the old Cremona violins and then made exact copies of them. These copies had such a beautiful tone that it was impossible to tell them from the old Italian master's work, and today a genuine Vuillaume instrument is considered almost equal to a Stradivari.

It seems rather strange that the patterns, tools, formulas, etc., of this great French maker should have descended to an American; but this is the way it came about. Vuillaume's most illustrious pupil and assistant was Charles Simonin, who inherited the work of the master. Charles's son, Francois, was next in line. He worked with his father and became one of the greatest copyists of the old violins. He came to America and was curator of violins at the World's Fair in St. Louis in 1904.

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A fine violin is really a work of art. Every one of the hundred details is done by hand—not one bit of power machinery is used. This mysterious little box, which in the hands of an artist can sway the hearts of thousands, weighs when completed only one pound.

**Hard and Soft Woods**  
The piles of wood under the work tables are invaluable to the violin maker. Some of it, he says, was cut before the Civil War. All wood used for this part becomes one of the thin years—at least 20. The back and sides of the violin are of curly maple, a hard wood. The top is made of a soft wood, pine or spruce. Both woods must be equally seasoned to vibrate harmoniously.

When the maker starts a violin he takes a slab of wood about an inch thick and carves it to form. This he clamps to the work table and with a gouge chisel begins to thin down the wood. He works first around the edges, leaving it high in the center, for this part becomes one of the thin arched plates for the back or the top.

After the arch is roughly gouged out and measured by the arching pattern, he takes a tiny plane, a little over an inch long, and smooths the surface. This smoothing process is finished with steel scrapers and then the edges are cut and trimmed. In the top place the F-holes are cut. These holes follow the graceful curves of the body, and allow the sound which is caused by the vibration of the air in the box to escape.

The top and back plates are joined together by the sides or ribs—thin strips of maple which are shaped by being steamed and bent around one of the forms. After the top and back are attached to the sides, the edges are "rolled" so that the exterior presents nothing but beautiful smooth curves. There are altogether about 70 pieces of wood in the violin, for there are many small pieces inside as well as the neck and the tail piece of ebony which holds the fixed end of the strings.

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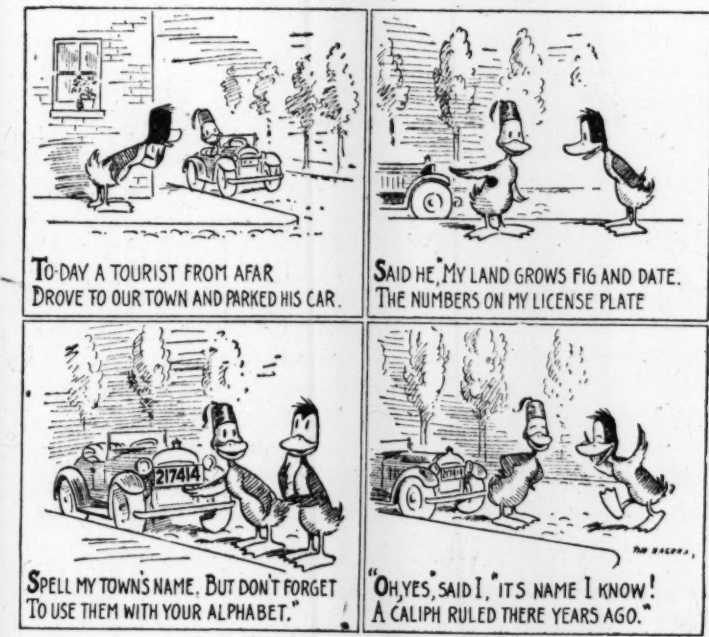
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## The Adventures of Waddles



## How the "Parasol" Ant Builds Its Home

IN TROPICAL South America there are ants called "Parasol Ants." They are clever insects and build their nests most ingeniously. Some of these ants are large and others are small, and each kind does different work in the nest; in fact, the smaller ants would not all the larger ones to do the actual building work.

Have you ever watched an ant house being built? This is what happens. Some of the builders fetch and carry the bricks and mortar, and others lay the bricks in place. The small ants are the "bricklayers." Thousands of the large ants go out to hunt for materials. Some fetch clay to be made into "bricks." The clay is soft and sticky, and easily molded into the shape and size required. Each ant carries back a pellet of clay in its jaws to the place where the nest is to be built. They give these pellets to the smaller ants, and then go to fetch more.

Meanwhile other large ants go to find leaves, which act as mortar to bind the clay pellets together. They march in long lines, one behind the other. If they can find them they prefer orange-tree leaves. When they reach the tree plantation these ants divide again. One party climbs up the trees, the other remains below. The ants in the trees set to work and cut off pieces of leaf with their jaws, using them like a pair of scissors. They drop the pieces of leaf to the ground, and as fast as they fall the ants that have been waiting below pick them up and carry them back to the nest, each ant holding its piece of leaf over its head, just as though it were a parasol! That is why they are called "Parasol Ants."

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## CANADIAN NET PLAY ADVANCES

**Dominion Well Represented in Spite of United States' Entrants**

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TORONTO, Ont.—The major events in the annual Canadian lawn tennis championship tournament were brought down to the semifinals in one competition, the ladies' doubles, and to the round before the semifinals in the men's and ladies' singles as well as the men's doubles, by Wednesday's play. Despite the strong opposition provided by the entrants from the United States the dominion is well represented in all the events, five of the eight survivors in the men's singles being Canadian and four of them were on this year's Davis Cup team. Three of the eight left in the ladies' doubles are from the United States and the same number are from Ottawa.

For brilliancy of play the two outstanding matches were those in which John W. Van Winkle and William L. Allison performed. Both hit brilliant, forceful drives on both forehand and backhand, and whenever their shots forced an opening, they advanced to the net, where they finished off the points with sharp cut volleys or terrific overhand smashes. Van Winkle defeated Walter Martin of Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, in a match in which Martin did not really do himself justice. W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated Gordon P. Wright, 6-2, 6-1, and showed himself to be distinctly superior to his opponent in every part of the game. Cyril K. F. Andrews took a set from Jack A. Wright Jr., the present Canadian champion, but the effort was too much for him to sustain. He settled down in the second set and played steady tennis, advancing to the net frequently, where he ended rallies with volleys.

Dr. Arthur W. Ham of Toronto defeated Dr. M. Dunsworth of Edmonton in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0. W. F. Crocker was extended to 7-5 in his first set against J. McCaughan of Edmonton, but he won the second set decisively, losing only two games.

In the ladies' singles, Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Virginia Green, the American players, advanced to the last eight with straight-set victories. Miss Green defeated Miss Olive Wade of Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, by her superior steadiness and fine net play. Miss E. McDonald made a strong bid for the first set, but her match with Mrs. Chapin took her second set easily without losing a game. Mrs. P. W. Harrison was unable to win a game in the second set. The summary:

### CANADIAN MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

J. W. Van Winkle, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Dr. Arthur W. Ham, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Dr. M. Dunsworth, Edmonton, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Gordon P. Wright, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

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## MISS WILLS WINS IN THE SEMIFINAL

**Women's Champion Defeats Miss Morrill, 6-2, 6-0**

**MANCHESTER, Mass. (AP)—**Miss Helen N. Wills, premier woman tennis player of the United States, defeated Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, 6-2, 6-0, in a semifinal match of the Essex County Country Club's invitation tournament today.

The California girl, who has won the tournament twice previously, had no difficulty in defeating her opponent, who was able to take only two games in the two sets.

Miss Edith A. Cross, San Francisco, had a hard time winning the honor of facing Miss Wills in the final match, but she managed to gain a victory over Mrs. A. H. Harper, Berkeley, Calif. The scores were 6-4, 6-8, 6-4. Miss Cross defeated Mrs. Harper in June for the Pacific Coast women's championship in straight sets.

Miss Wills, partnered with Alan B. Harrington of Stanford University, John W. Van Winkle and William L. Allison, defeated Mrs. A. H. Harper, Berkeley, Calif., 6-2, 6-0, in a match in which Mrs. Harper did not really do herself justice.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, defeated Gordon P. Wright, 6-2, 6-1, and showed himself to be distinctly superior to his opponent in every part of the game.

Cyril K. F. Andrews took a set from Jack A. Wright Jr., the present Canadian champion, but the effort was too much for him to sustain.

He settled down in the second set and played steady tennis, advancing to the net frequently, where he ended rallies with volleys.

Dr. Arthur W. Ham of Toronto defeated Dr. M. Dunsworth of Edmonton in straight sets, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

W. F. Crocker was extended to 7-5 in his first set against J. McCaughan of Edmonton, but he won the second set decisively, losing only two games.

In the ladies' singles, Mrs. A. H. Chapin Jr., Miss Marjorie K. Gladman and Miss Virginia Green, the American players, advanced to the last eight with straight-set victories.

Miss Green defeated Miss Olive Wade of Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, by her superior steadiness and fine net play.

Miss E. McDonald made a strong bid for the first set, but her match with Mrs. Chapin took her second set easily without losing a game.

Mrs. P. W. Harrison was unable to win a game in the second set. The summary:

### CANADIAN MEN'S SINGLES

Fourth Round

J. W. Van Winkle, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Dr. Arthur W. Ham, Toronto, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Dr. M. Dunsworth, Edmonton, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

W. F. Crocker, Montreal, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

Gordon P. Wright, 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.

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## Tilden vs. Lacoste in Opening Match

**Cochet Meets Hennessey in the Davis Cup Challenge Round Singles**

**PARIS (AP)—**William T. Tilden 2d, will open the challenge round battle for the Davis Cup with J. René Lacoste of France, tomorrow, at 2 p. m. The singles match will be between Henri Cochet, France, and John P. Hennessey, United States, at 4 p. m. The Philadelphia, reinstated for the tournament, said today that he had been discouraged because of alleged ineligibility, said today that, unless he came through his matches having renewed, top-ranking French players, he was "flying colors" as he was through with international competition.

The reinstatement of Tilden of the American team, France is looking for one of the most brilliant displays of tennis that ever has been seen in the world, and is hoping for the reinstatement of Tilden, who has all others had failed, Ambassador M. T. Herrick succeeded in scoring one of his greatest diplomatic triumphs in his first venture into the diplomatic arena of the world of sport. Herrick, who still remains to the French people.

The Ambassador realized that the withdrawal of Tilden from the American team had caused such disappointment that he brought the incident to the attention of international politics. The tennis authorities in New York, the chief of the American team, appreciate the full degree of the removal of Tilden from the team, and readily agreed, when requested by the French committee, to use his good offices in trying to settle the incident to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Convinced by the arguments advanced by Mr. Herrick, President Samuel H. Collom of the United States Lawn Tennis Association agreed to take the responsibility of Tilden back in his place on the team.

As soon as the news of Tilden's reinstatement was known there was a rush of customers to the United States Lawn Tennis Association to buy tickets. Many of those who had canceled their orders for tickets returned trying to make a bid for the present rate. If sales continue at their present rate, French officials believe that a sell-out for the matches is not far off.

President Collom of the French Tennis Federation hastened to thank Collom for his decision. Tilden also was thanked for his decision to accept reinstatement. During the entire affair Tilden has maintained a diplomatic reserve. He refused to make any comment on the incident, but he was understood that he was waiting for a message from the United States Lawn Tennis Association confirming the decision, which he expressed his opinion.

**NEW YORK (AP)—**The United States Lawn Tennis Association today issued a statement Wednesday announcing that it notified its president, Samuel H. Collom, by cablegram to Paris that the reinstatement of Tilden was believed that other considerations outweighed the principles involved in the reinstatement of Tilden.

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## SIX OF NINE YACHTS REACH SANTANDER

**Position of Zara and Zodiac Unknown to That Port**

**SANTANDER, Spain (AP)—**Six of the nine yachts which left New York June 30 and July 7 for Santander in races across the Atlantic had arrived here Wednesday night.

One of the three remaining yachts—the small Rota—had been lost and failed to complete its trip. Two others, the Zara and the Zodiac, have not been heard from and their position was unknown.

The small Rota, owned by William T. Herrick, was the last of the boats to make Santander, arriving at 8:42 o'clock Wednesday night, second in the Class B division because of its 18½-hour time allowance, although actually behind the Nina and Mohawk in arriving.

The Nina reported that during the first few days of sailing it approached what is believed to be a record for a small yacht, covering about 800 miles in 18½ days.

The three-masted schooner Gulnere, owned by the American team, was in the transatlantic race at 7:01 p. m. Wednesday night. She was contesting the Class A division, although actually behind the Nina and Mohawk in arriving.

The Gulnere was third to that vessel and the Atlantic.

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## Change in Amateur Rule Is Proposed

**Rule Is Proposed**

**VICTORIA, B. C. (AP)—**Victoria athletic organizations have started a movement of concern to athletes all over Canada in their demand that present amateur rules be drastically changed. They are urging bodies which govern Canadian amateur sports to allow a professional in an amateur sport to play as an amateur in another branch.

For instance, a professional golfer would be allowed to play amateur tennis.

This movement has the general support of athletic organizations here and will be pressed before the British Columbia Amateur Athletic Union and similar bodies in other provinces in an effort to secure their support for it.

Those who are sponsoring this proposed change contend that the present rule, barring a professional in any sport from all amateur sport, is unfair and unnecessary.

Those who are sponsoring this proposed change contend that the present rule, barring a











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V. GREEN CO.  
Greenhaven, Mamaroneck, New York.  
Phone Mamaroneck 2500

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FOR CASH SALE AT SACRIFICE  
Ten lots with buildings occupied, near Babylon, Long Island, M. J. CRISP, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—For sale or to rent, 7-room house, all improvements; good residential section; plot 0.9100. H. J. HUGGINS, 50 Marvin Ave., Tel. Hemp. 1050-J.

BEAUTIFUL new home in Westchester; large lot, beautiful grounds; 35 minutes to New York; must be sacrificed for \$45,000 before August 1st. 551 5th Ave., Room 1613, Tel. Vanderbilt 6480.

## OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY—Practitioner will rent part time very attractive office. Room 1201, 18 E. 40th St. Telephone Lexington 1708.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET  
BOSTON, Superior Section—3 large rooms with back porch, heat and hot water, rents \$65 to \$70; reasonable; concessions to desirable tenants. Apply W. E. COOPER, 1030 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. Apartment 6047.

BOSTON, Back Bay Apartments, facing Art Museum—2-3 rooms, \$55.00 up; references required. Apply Office, 454 Huntington Ave., or Tel. ROX. 4074.

BOSTON—Attractive 4-room apartment, reception hall; block from Beacon St.; rents reasonable. Tel. ASP. 8074 or 14 Medfield St., Suite 6.

BOSTON—Attractive front apartment, 4 rooms including unusually large living room; adults; rent \$60. 64 Huntington St. Apply to JANITOR or Tel. ASP. 8074.

UTICA, N. Y.—Lower 7-room apartment, modern conveniences, location; ready August 1st. Address R. L. B., 1027 Mathews Ave.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS WANTED  
NEW YORK CITY—Unfurnished apartment for October rental; dramatic reader wishes attractive 2 rooms, kitchenette, bath; must be able to read aloud without disturbing others and to have quiet hours of study; between Washington Square and 69th St. Algonquin 5248 or Box M-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

## TO LET—FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—High-class bachelor apartments, modern conveniences, maid service; 5 minutes to Wall St. 132 Montague St. Main 8556.

N. Y. C., 646 West End Ave. (61 St.)—2 and 3 room apartments, bath, kitchenette; attractively furnished. Apply SUPP.

NEW YORK CITY, 204 Central Park West (Apt. 2M)—Business woman will share small apartment. Tel. CRAWLEY, Schuyler 5421.

WILLING to share with desirable parties completely furnished attractive apartment in Wyman Park Apts., Baltimore, Md., Oct. 1.

## ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 57 Westland Ave.—Under new management; newly renovated rooms; reasonable; quiet; modern improvements; continuous hot water.

LYNN, MASS.—A room that means home because it is in a private family, wholesome; the house is granted; it is near the beach, car lines and railroad; there is a fire escape from windows; home conveniences. Call Brokers 804-4 or write MRS. OLA W. GORDON, 63 Oak St., Tel. NEVIN 5060.

NIAAGARA FALLS, N. Y., 424 Seventh St.—Transients may secure rooms in harmonious atmosphere. Phone 2878; private terrace.

NEW YORK CITY, 66 W. 94th (near Park)—Owner's residence, attractive room, running water; gentleman; reasonable; references. Riverside 6562.

NEW YORK CITY, 600 W. 140th, Apt. 12, Tel. EDGEMOND 9441—Large room, adjoining bath; quiet home, suitable business man; references. Phone 111th, Apt. 46.

NEW YORK CITY, 552 W. 111th, Apt. 46—Light, airy front, single, also double; kitchen privileges; near church.

NEW YORK CITY, 540 West 145th St.—Sunny, comfortable room; men preferable. Apt. 55.

## ROOMS AND BOARD

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Accommodation and Home Cooking

TOURIST LODGE  
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(Near Spanish Aero Car)

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W. BRATTLEBORO, VT.—Will care for 1 or 2 young children; clean, wholesome; pleasant country surroundings; references exchanged. Christian Scientists preferred. MRS. W. M. CHASE, Locust Grove, Brattleboro, Road.

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71 Grove Street, Stamford, Conn.

Home of refinement offered those desiring rest and quiet for single rooms; wholesome; transients accommodated; excellent meals, table guests; special rates.

GLENWOOD LODGE (Yonkers, N. Y.)—Overlooking Hudson, Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 8 acres ground; flowers, trees, airy; freshly decorated rooms, bath, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick convenient; garage; ownership management; reasonable. 590 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881. Booklet.

THE MOUNT AIRY HOMESTEAD, Barnardville, N. J., in the Somerset Hills, is now open for the summer. Long two or three single and double comfortable rooms can be had with or without exclusive bathrooms; within commuting of New York; economical rates. Inquire Box 222, Barnardville, N. J.

LARGE airy room, good country food, quiet surroundings in farm home among the pine woods; electricity and telephone on request. PENNICK FARM, Brookline, N. H.

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WHITE HOUSE—beautiful South River near Annapolis, convenient Washington, Baltimore; salt water; swimming; boat on premises; tennis; abundance home-grown vegetables; rest and study. MRS. L. W. KRAPF, River, Md.

BOYS' 2-4 years, mother's care; write for circular. MRS. FRED J. SEE, "Arkaven," Upper Jay, N. Y. (Adirondacks). We advertise only in The Christian Science Monitor.

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FURNISHED BUNGALOW DESIRED for adults; preferably close to water; adjacent to New York City; moderate terms. Telephone Edgemoor 6300 or write particulars to Box P-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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Every Garment Guaranteed  
Colors—Flesh, White and Peach

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ALL DEPARTMENTS  
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BROWN SHOE CO.  
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## The Logan Shoe Shop

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Fresh, Salt and Smoked Fish  
Oysters, Clams, Scallops,  
Lobsters and Shrimps in Season  
We receive fresh from River Road  
Phone 1084, 99 CENTER STREET

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Everything in Banking  
Over 23,000 Customers  
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Fine Grade Oriental and Chinese  
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July  
Summer Sale  
Store-wide values in all  
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fill your summer needs.

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J. JOHNSON & SONS  
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We are selling agents for the  
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Men, Women and Children.  
All Colors and Styles

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RUBBER COMPANY  
Phone Liberty 5499 7-9-13 Church

## Walk-Over Shoes for Men

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WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP  
930 CHAPEL STREET

## We carry Cinderella Dressing

Nationally Advertised in  
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Cup Cakes and Jelly Rolls  
Fresh Made Every Morning  
Retail Only  
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## MRS. CORNWALL'S

Marmalade, Conserve and Jellies  
DOWNYFLAKE DONUT SHOPPE

## THE LONGLEY COMPANY

187 Orange St. Open Week Days  
7 to 10 a. m., 11 to 2 p. m., 5 to 7:30 p. m.  
Light Luncheon and Afternoon Tea  
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"Our Motto"  
Clean Coal, Clean Delivery  
Let us Service your Heating Plant,  
insuring you the best operating result.  
For Information, Phone Hamden 502

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Quality Bakers since 1888  
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COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS  
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FINE LEATHERWARE  
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Incorporated  
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Phone Col. 6193 1361 1/2 Chapel St.

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JEAN PROVOST MAUDE GREER  
Circuline Permanent Wave, \$8  
450 First Avenue, West Haven  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY  
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Stating the Matter Clearly

NO ONE who gives serious thought to the matter will be deceived or misled by the claim made that in the coming national election in the United States prohibition, as an institution or as a fixed integral part of the Constitution, is actually on trial. Neither will those who consider the matter in all its bearings really regard the issue presented as one which will determine to what degree and to what extent the existing enforcement code might be modified and still enforce the plain terms of the Eighteenth Amendment. Even if by some vague reasoning a decision on the latter point might be reached, the end which the nullificationists hope to attain will not have been gained. They do not seriously desire what might possibly be described as any reasonable modification of the law. What they seek is not light wines and beer, but a return to some form of legalized traffic in liquors which have always been admittedly intoxicating.

While the agitators who are clamoring for a greater measure of "personal liberty," states' rights and a general revision of the federal law urge a return to local option, it is recalled that before the adoption of nation-wide prohibition these same individuals were loud in their insistence that the states could not successfully legislate against the liquor traffic. It was apparent that the people of the states, while continuing their efforts to enforce local option, willingly accepted the more effective plan of federal prohibition. Now the wets are telling the people of the United States that only by state enactments and local option can the traffic be regulated or effectively outlawed.

From all this it is perfectly apparent that neither the national statute, the constitutional amendment nor state regulation is the issue in the present campaign. To state the matter clearly, the issue is whisky. By whatever means the traffic in this commodity can be restored, that method will be entirely acceptable to those who seek ways to obtain intoxicating beverages. The united influence of the manufacturers and dispensers of whisky and beer, combined with that of designing and corrupt political organizations, was enlisted to defeat state regulation and local option, just as it is now enlisted in an effort to convince the American people that only by such methods can the alleged shortcomings of federal prohibition be overcome.

The difficulties of enforcement arise only because of the disregard for the law shown by those who are demanding a relaxation of its strict provisions. A great majority of the people of the United States observe the law. Its terms are not onerous to them. They would have nothing to gain, but much to lose, by even the slightest weakening of its reasonable restrictions and inhibitions. They realize that it is broken, sometimes with apparent impunity. But it is the breaking of the law, and not the law itself, that leads to trouble and gives color to the argument that it should be repealed or modified.

No law for the regulation of the liquor traffic under the discredited licensing system escaped being broken as often and as flagrantly as the existing prohibition code. Whisky is an outlaw, no matter what concessions are made in an effort to compromise with or to regulate it.

### Modern Aids to Navigation

THE Canadian Department of Marine is erecting on the Hudson Strait, instead of lighthouses, direction-finding stations. Work is being pushed forward on three stations this summer, one on the Baffin Island side of the strait, the others on the south side at convenient points. Wireless may thus be said to be displacing the lighthouse as an aid to navigation on Canada's experiment in maritime commerce over the Hudson Bay route.

Direction-finding stations are found to be highly satisfactory for shipping on other parts of the Canadian coast. Calls by radio are sent in from the ships at sea to the nearest direction-finding station on land, asking for bearings. The receiving instruments at the station are so designed that invariably the directional wireless operators are able to tell with accuracy the course of the ship from which the signals are received. The desired information is promptly sent from the station to the calling ship, which is enabled to proceed on its course with confidence even though it may be enveloped in fog.

Some new electric lighthouses are being installed by Trinity House, the lighthouse authority around the British Isles. The electric lighthouses make it possible to dispense with lightkeepers on isolated points, as the lights can be operated from an electric control station at practically any distance.

The new lighthouses are fitted with duplicate lights for additional safety, the duplicate being designed to come automatically into operation in the event of the other light getting out of order. At the same time, the duplicate will send in an emergency call to control headquarters, letting the operators know that the first light is in need of attention. Still another safeguard is provided in the form of an acetylene burner which will light automatically if the second electric light should fail.

Experiments have been carried on for several

years in Great Britain with a revolving wireless beam instead of a revolving light. The advantages of the radio beam in foggy weather are obvious. There are some interesting possibilities ahead in lighthouse engineering and radio aids to navigation.

### British Coal Industry Control

THE development of a new coal policy for Great Britain makes slow but steady progress. Some time ago an account was given in The Christian Science Monitor of the three district marketing schemes organized in South Wales; in Yorkshire, Lancashire and the midland counties; and in Scotland. The experimental nature of these schemes, and the wide differences in method adopted in each area, were stressed. The anticipation that experience would prove the need for organization on a national scale, and for some form of co-operative centralized regulation of the industry has been justified by events.

These self-contained local efforts to solve the problems arising out of the trade depression, loss of export markets, overproduction and heavy financial losses are now seen to be inadequate. While the fierce competition inside a particular area has been moderated, the struggle between different districts for the limited market has tended to become keener. Yorkshire has gained trade at the expense of the northeastern district of Northumberland and Durham, and these counties, on the other hand, have been considering measures for attacking the home market served by Yorkshire.

The obvious way out of this difficulty is to endeavor first to bring about a full national agreement for the regulation of production in accordance with current market demands, and then to arrange the allocation of such production between the different districts on an equitable basis, leaving it to the owners in each district to take measures to reduce their production costs on the basis of the rationed output. There are still immense difficulties in the way of such an agreement, but those leaders of the industry who advocate it have advanced to the point when they have persuaded the committees of the district schemes to take part in national discussions.

There is reason to believe that the British Government takes the view that some measure of this kind is urgently necessary, and that it has been expressed with conviction to the representatives of the owners who have interviewed ministers recently with the object of obtaining state assistance for the industry. Apart from the internal difficulties, the belief has been gaining ground of late among those owners who have hitherto strenuously opposed any idea of international arrangements that the export problem of excessive price-cutting will not be solved without an agreement between the principal exporting countries.

It has often been pointed out that negotiations on this question are impossible until Great Britain has some form of national organization, comparable with the Westphalian syndicate, which would be able to act for the whole industry. From this point of view the effort to bring about co-ordination between the district marketing associations assumes special significance and importance. If a central body can be established within the next few months, international discussions may certainly be expected some time next year, and the opening of a new era for the European coal industry could be looked for without excessive optimism.

### Population and Food in Japan

THAT Japan is overpopulated and undersupplied with food and that this dual problem is the most serious faced by that Empire is generally accepted, so that when this position is challenged by Duncan C. Overell, who supports his challenge with statistics, it is worthy of the closest attention. Mr. Overell, who holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from London University, says in the course of an article in the Japan Advertiser that it would appear "highly probable that even densely peopled Japan has not yet reached the point of diminishing returns in agriculture, and that, even if there is a population problem—which is exceedingly doubtful—the problem is becoming not more acute, but less acute, in spite of the increase in numbers."

Mr. Overell's stand is based on a statistical analysis of index numbers of population, food, minerals, textiles, raw silk, transportation, gas and electricity and savings. His food and population table takes the year 1883 as a basis, and the figures show an increase of 77 per cent in 1927 as regards population. To offset this there has been an increase in rice production of 88 per cent, in wheat production of 136 per cent, in sweet potatoes of 282 per cent and in beans of 56 per cent, the latter two figures being based on the year 1926. The increase in the cultivation of fruits and vegetables is not given, but that increase has been sufficient to bring about the establishment of numerous canning plants. It is acknowledged that imports of rice and other agricultural products are increasing, "but," he writes, "that merely proves that the people are consuming more per capita, and that, as these imports must be paid for by some wealth produced in Japan, the wealth per capita is increasing." His tables of indexes for other products bear this out strikingly, for the increase in production of wealth in the commodities cited is well ahead of the increase in population, with the exception of lead and copper. In raw silk, Japan's principal article of export, there has been an increase, 1917 being the basis, of 94 per cent in 1926 in the quantity produced, and of 206 per cent in its value, while the increase in population has been 12 per cent only. In savings accounts, the number of depositors since 1912 has increased 136 per cent and the amount of their deposits 486 per cent, the population having increased only 17 per cent.

These statistics are startling in view of the generally accepted belief regarding Japan's food and population problem. Unfortunately, Mr. Overell does not quote the source of his statistics, but it is to be presumed that they have been gleaned from reliable sources. Doubt has long been entertained as to whether every available inch of Japanese soil suitable for cultivation was actually being cultivated, but if Mr. Overell's studies are correct, they "prove that

there is no economic justification for the efforts being made to send people out of the country and none at all for alarm. This position clearly is improving, and improving rapidly." He believes that Japan is to have the same experience as did Germany between 1875 and 1914, "when the phenomenal increase in population gave rise to similar alarms, but was actually inadequate to satisfy the demands of German industry."

It would seem extremely wise for the Japanese Government to make a really effective survey of the ratio between the increase in population and the increase in wealth produced, particularly food. No such survey has heretofore been made on a comprehensive scale, and the Tokyo Government, in determining its food and population policies, is very much in the position of a business executive planning for the future when he has neither invoice nor balance sheet available.

### Air and Rail

JUST how far the airplane will go as a supplement to, or perhaps a supplanter of, the railway as a passenger carrier cannot be surmised in these relatively early days of the air line as an agency of transport. The railways are by no means asleep either to the possibilities of the air lines as competitors, or of their ultimate value as auxiliaries, and several railroads are making active plans to use the airplane as a means of providing faster service for the rail passengers who wish to fly during a portion of their journey.

For mass transportation, such as a passenger train provides, the airplane gives little promise of becoming a serious competitor of the railway, unless the seemingly impossible is accomplished and huge planes are perfected which can carry vastly greater loads than now seem possible. Likewise, the cost of air travel, which shows no likelihood of diminishing until the planes are able to carry many more passengers than now can be accommodated, serves as a deterrent to many prospective air travelers, for the charges made by the air lines are three to four times as great as those made by the railways. Also, unless the air journey is a long one, the time lost in getting to and from airports cuts down the time saved by the more rapid movement while actually in the air.

The three greatest obstacles to air travel at present are cost, hazard and irregularity of service, the latter occasioned by fog, climatic conditions or functional failures of the planes themselves. In proportion as these are overcome, the airplane may be considered a factor of growing importance and a railroad rival to command increasing respect. But at present it is not a factor of great importance, and the action of the rail lines in entering the field of aviation may be construed largely as one of protection, in establishing their own lines before competitors shall have entrenched themselves in anticipation of an increase in air travel, rather than as one in which the potential revenues are of any immediate value to them.

### New Regions to Explore

SUCCESSIVE conquests of the air, carrying intrepid bird-men into the most remote regions of the globe, have been hailed with universal approval, as testifying that the love of adventure, and the courage to face possible hardships, have not vanished under what are often termed the "softening influences of civilization." Again and again it has been shown that the willingness to dare the unknown, and to voyage off into uncharted spaces, is as strong as when the ships of Carthage plowed the Atlantic, or Drake and Hawkins sailed from England to find new lands in what were then regarded as the ends of the earth.

With the perfection of the airplane and the dirigible balloon, it may reasonably be expected that within a few years there will be no corner of the globe that has not been visited and mapped, and that equatorial jungles and frozen ice wastes will yield up their last secrets to voyagers from far distant shores. What then? Will there be no more fields for exploration, no more opportunities for the bold and daring? In what direction shall adventuring natures, ever seeking something new, turn their attention with the hope of charting the unknown?

Is it expecting too much to foresee that in the not far-distant future the explorers who will challenge the world's attention will be those who solve the puzzling problems of organized society, and find remedies for the defects and weaknesses that are now all too apparent? Here are ample fields for the same patient study of natural laws in the economic and social worlds, that when applied to physical conditions brought about man's triumph over the air. The need for a solution of the many grave problems springing out of constantly increasing populations is urgent. The abolition of involuntary poverty; the elimination of the useless wastes of one-sided unfair competition; the establishment of a more equitable basis for the distribution of earnings; the better housing of the multitudes living in great cities; all demand special ability and courage. Where are the "gentlemen afraid" who will adventure boldly into these uncharted seas?

### Editorial Notes

In leaving between \$300,000 and \$400,000 to the University of Chicago, Adolph J. Lichstein, who started as a poor newsboy in Chicago half a century ago, showed that he appreciated what the colleges are doing for the youth of the country, even though financial circumstances prevented him from enjoying these advantages.

In Sacramento, Calif., manufacturers are beginning to make paper from grapevine cuttings. A few years ago the forecast was made that the grape industry would be ruined by prohibition. Today, however, not only is the fruit of the vine finding its full usage, but thus even the stems of the grapes are being utilized!

With so much of his record stamping John J. Raskob as a Republican, he is not in the best strategic position to chide erstwhile Democrats who refuse to be Smithwets.

The stay-at-home vote is no help to the home.

## The Woman's Movement in 1928

By HELEN A. ARCHDALE

THE woman's movement has passed through many years of time and many phases. It has waxed and waned, occasionally flaming into action which history calls militancy, sometimes seeming to the general public to have gone out, to have disappeared. Sometimes called the revolt of women, sometimes the awakening—and in fact partaking of both—it has suffered many things. Revolt and the breaking of a dream have their unpleasant moments.

It has shown itself in so many forms that it is not always recognized, and the undiscerning have frequently confused some propaganda expressed or some action taken by an individual woman or by a group of women with the woman's movement, however extravagant or contrary in direction to the movement that propaganda or that action may have been. It has often been sufficient that a thing was said or done by a woman to class it as coming from the woman's movement. The sins and the failures, but curiously enough almost never the successes of individual women, are laid to the debit of the whole of womanhood.

The woman's movement has shown itself in all nations, large or small, advanced or backward, white, yellow, brown or black. It is impossible to date its beginnings. Many claim that Eve knew something about it. It has expressed itself in so many varied ways, has taken such varied action on such varied points that its beginnings in any one nation cannot be traced. It has only been when it became so active or so large numerically as to attract the attention of the general public that it has received the name of "woman's movement."

In some countries it began with the casting off of certain intolerable social injustices, in others with a demand for education, in others with the throwing off of legal and iniquitous bondage, in others with a demand for citizenship, for political power. And always it has moved untidily, though perhaps by different roads, toward improvement in the conditions of women's lives. It has appeared to be directed to the removal of material bonds, and material barriers, but behind and beneath all the work has always been the spiritual motive; upward and always upward has been the direction of the woman's movement the world over; some of its members fully conscious and definitely striving to spiritual ends; others less conscious but still possessing, even if unconsciously, the right reason for their striving.

## From the World's Great Capitals—London

THE speech of the Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, gave an unusually graceful touch to the quaint ceremony in which the new Speaker of the House of Commons, Captain Fitzroy, was "reluctantly" led to the chair as presiding officer. Fitzroy, after pledging himself to preserve and defend "the rights, privileges, traditions, and independence of this ancient Parliament," said he hoped that, when the time came to relinquish his post, he, like his predecessors, might hand it over "unsullied and untarnished by any action of mine." Cheers failed to make inaudible his closing invocation: "I pray God to give me strength to fulfill that determination!"

And then Mr. Baldwin, the first to offer the new Speaker congratulations, spoke. "It is fifty years ago next year since you and I first met as very small boys sitting on a very hard form learning very hard lessons," he said. (Baldwin and Fitzroy were educated at Harrow.) "In those days we believed, as probably small boys do today, that when once we came to maturity the age of lessons would cease. We have learned that the age of lessons never ceases. There is a period of further learning before you now, but we all have every confidence that you will learn this lesson, and that when the time comes, as come it will, that you have to make way for someone else, the House will be able to say to you, as it said yesterday, 'Well done good and faithful servant.' I am sure everyone of us re-echoes that prayer with which you concluded, and we believe in our hearts that it will be answered."

The record for cheap tramway travel must surely be held by the Stratford man who has written to the London County Council Tramways Department stating that with a shilling "all-day ride-at-will" ticket he rode from 8:40 a. m. to 7:47 p. m. His journey was interrupted only once, when the pangs of hunger compelled a fifteen minutes' interval. For his initial outlay of one shilling he traveled 110 miles, changing eighteen times. He started at Maryland Point, and among the places he visited were: Abbey Wood, Catford, Wimbledon, Harlesden, Hampstead, Highgate, Woodford, and Epping Forest, besides many other suburbs and central London.

Among recent acquisitions announced by the Natural History Museum, is a white whale or Beluga, presented by the Government of Greenland, together with the heads and flippers of three other specimens. They were collected specially for the museum by the Danish administration, preserved in salt, shipped to Copenhagen, and thence to London. On arrival in the museum the white whale was found to be in perfect condition. A plaster cast of the entire animal, a male measuring 12 ft. 6 in. in length, and weighing about one ton, has been made, and this will supersede the old imperfect model of the Beluga which for many years has been exhibited in the gallery. The Beluga is a species of economic importance confined to the arctic and subarctic seas.

"In order to improve handwriting," announces the education committee of the London County Council, "copy books are once more to be supplied to schools." This will be welcome news to those old-fashioned folk who feared that, because of the typewriter and modern methods of pedagogy, legible handwriting was becoming a lost art. Children gazing upon beautiful Spencerian copper plate calligraphy, writing line upon line of maxims and famous sayings in their "copy books," as they were wont to do, twenty-five or thirty years ago, should strengthen their characters as well as better their penmanship. It was certainly good practice, as many veteran teachers will agree. Some of the wise, and otherwise, sentences which the youngsters of a generation ago used to copy may be recalled by many readers. For instance:

Truth crushed to earth will rise again;

The less haste the more speed;

For want of a nail a horse was lost;

Honesty is the best policy;

Fride goeth before destruction;

A still tongue maketh a wise head;

The best-laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley;

What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander;

Stand, Bayard, stand! The steed obeyed;

Far from her nest the lapwing cries away;

Better is half a loaf than no bread;

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast;

A drop of ink makes millions think!

The immensity of London is proverbial, but it is doubtful if anything short of personal experience can really give one an idea of the vastness of the metropolis. It is possible to ride for an hour or more on a bus or tram and at the end of that time be apparently as much in the heart of the town as at the start. London is more a group of many small communities than a place with a definite center with residential districts adjacent to it. In view of its great area it is not surprising that many people spend years in one neighborhood without ever exploring the more distant sections of the city, but to what an extent this neighborhood insularity is true is rather amazing. For instance, a schoolmaster in Southwark, which is that section of London south of the Thames in the district served by Blackfriars Bridge, ascertained how much of their great

There has rarely, if ever, been a mass movement so pervaded and actuated by unselfishness. Its bitterest enemies have never been able to find any accusation of self-interest against its members other than that they are out for notoriety, a palpably groundless charge. The notoriety hunter never likes hard work, and one thing common to the whole movement is hard work, and hard work continued endlessly.

The movement has always had its advance guard, its spear head, as well as its solid phalanx of rank and file. It has never had any one leader, but moves on by its own force, its own determination, throwing out here and there pioneers, scouts, and corps leaders, each eminent in her own way and leaving trace of her passing in quickened activity or in clarified vision.

The movement has its popular side and its unpopular side. The popular, although always with improvement as its aim, takes the road of alleviation of existing conditions, and with the charity worker and the welfare worker earns popular approval. The worker on this road does not disturb tradition. The job of cleaning up is traditionally woman's. If she cleans up her own house she is commended. If she extends her operations to clean up the houses of those less fortunately placed than herself, she is commended.

The worker on the unpopular road, the wider vision, wants the houses altered so that so much cleaning up is unnecessary. She seeks to find the cause of so much dirt, of so much disorder, and in her seeking uncovers ancient foundations, built upon which no house could be either clean or orderly. These foundations in our human life are human also. In clearing them to build anew, human prejudices, deep rooted, long established, have to go. Many of them are powerful, crushing those who seek to disturb them. No, the radical feminist is certainly not popular with those who desire to remain undisturbed in their ancient ways.

During the last few years this twofold road in the movement has become more noticeable and more accepted. For clarity's sake the followers have come to be called, respectively, "social reformers" and "feminists." Both are necessary, one can say, and can co-operate. Until the bondage laid upon women is entirely cleared, that bondage will have its victims. It is well, then, that this woman's movement should direct itself to both cause and effect, the cause inequality, the effect inequality, with woman always the lesser and the lower.

city his group of 130 ten-year-old boys had seen. To his astonishment he found that fifty had never been across the bridge to the main part of London. Although born within sight of St. Paul's Cathedral and the Houses of Parliament, these boys had never ventured even the short mile or so to see those historic sights which many travel thousands of miles to see.

The celebrations held in England this summer in honor of John Bunyan and his masterpiece, "Pilgrim's Progress," have attracted visitors from many countries. It has been a subject of conjecture as to how many of these enthusiasts could give the full title of Bunyan's book. Its success, despite the name he fastened to it, is possibly the best proof of its quality. This is it: "The Pilgrim's Progress from this World to that which is to come: delivered under the similitude of a Dream. Wherein is discovered the manner of his setting out, his dangerous Journey, and safe arrival at the Desired Country." Coming down to a later age and a very different, though not less loved author, the first title of "David Copperfield" probably takes the prize. Dickens first named it: "The Personal History, Adventures, Experience, and Conversation of David Copperfield, the Younger, of Blunderstone Rookery, which he never meant to be published on any account."

Sayings of the week:  
Industry is only vital when every employee realizes there is a seat for him in the director's room.—Sir Archibald Weigall, chairman Agricultural Industries Limited.

Where are the novelists who know and dare to tell us, in a way that we can believe, that the surprising thing about us is not that we are very like the beasts, but that we are just a little like God?—Dr. C. A. Alington.

In politics there should be no loyalty except to the public good.—Bernard Shaw.

Don't abolish capitalism, but make everybody a capitalist. That is the real answer to Communism.—Lord Melchett.

War makers begin with ringing their bells, and they generally end with wringing their hands.—Dean Inge.

Slums and public-houses are the twin specters of our civilization.—Lord Buckmaster.

## Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or its readers responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### Prohibition and Mothers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
All over the world mothers are watching and praying for the safety and permanence of that finest example of clear-headed statesmanship and brotherly love in modern times, the prohibition legislation in the United States. To them its repeal is as unthinkable as the repeal of anti-slavery laws or of the American Union itself.

The writer remembers well conditions where there is no prohibition. As a child in London, she and her friend often went through a very poor district to reach a park. For them the journey meant a continuous crossing of the road to avoid passing the evil-smelling "pubs," which made hideous so many street corners.

When in company of some adult who walked straight ahead regardless, they would look with pity on the thin, pale-faced children, almost unbelievably dirty and ragged and hungry, with matted hair, groveling in the gutter or on the filthy floor. Sometimes they would hear with horror, brawls and cursing, drunken songs and laughter, sometimes fighting, and they would draw closer together and hold hands tightly, ready to run from the sight of such unwholesome men and women, thankful to leave behind the evil, nauseating reek of the place, but, shame to tell, only to meet the same wretched scene on another corner.

But when the writer and her children were visiting in a city in the United States, she had no fear of the street corners, for the corners were as clean and bright as the rest of the street, with stores and banks and soda fountains, and she had no fear that her children would meet the unwholesome sights and smells of the saloon. What a blessed relief!

Is it possible, she wondered, that a single thinking man or woman could countenance a return to the degrading vileness of drinking houses? Not one mother or child who remembers a home ruined by alcohol! Not one public-spirited citizen who has seen a man unmanned by liquor, or a pitiful child of drink-sodden parents, all the victims of a civilization that, contesting over the letter, too often loses sight of the spirit of Christianity. The United States cannot fail the mothers of the world.

Coombs, V. I. B. C. (MRS.) GRACE BURTT.

### "The Society of Quiet Turnstilers"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:  
A copy has been sent me of your editorial in the Monitor of June 14, endorsing the "Society of Quiet Turnstilers" advocated in a letter of mine in the New York Times of June 1 and the New York Herald Tribune of June 3.

I wish to thank you for the well-written and helpful editorial. The spirit of it is fine, and much appreciated.

New York, N. Y. (REV.) ELIOT WHITE.